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FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON PINOCHET ATTACK

PY090314 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0145 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Sep (TELAM) -- Regarding the 7 September attack in Santiago against President Augusto Pinochet, the Argentine government has reiterated its deep conviction that only peace and justice will do away with the scourge of terrorism and violence that is shaking the world.

The Argentine foreign ministry tonight released a communique on the incident. Following is the text:

In view of the dramatic events that the sister Republic of Chile is experiencing, the foreign ministry has the duty to express that it laments the death of that country's officials on 7 September during the attack on the Chilean president.

The Argentine government reiterates its deep conviction that only peace and justice will do away with the scourge of terrorism and violence that is shaking the world today. It also expresses its wishes that the sister Republic of Chile will find tolerance the best tool to overcome these difficult times.

REPORT ON SAFETY CONDITIONS AT NUCLEAR PLANT

PY061650 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Sep 86 p 10

[By Flavio Tavares from Buenos Aires]

[Text] A secret report prepared by a control team of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], which came to light yesterday in Buenos Aires, reveals that current safety conditions are precarious at Atucha I, Argentina's oldest nuclear plant.

Located 100 kilometers to the northeast of Buenos Aires and built using the German technology of the Kraft Werk Union company (technology similar to that of the Angra I nuclear plant), Atucha I has been operating since 1974, but recently has slipped dangerously into disrepair. In less than 2 years the nuclear plant has experienced three serious accidents that have been kept quiet by the Argentine Government: The first accident occurred on 12 November 1984 when the failure of the cooling pumps' electronic temperature sensor caused the plant to shut down; the second, on 4 July 1985 was caused by a malfunction in a valve; and the third, on 17 September 1985, when pressure in "the primary system" dropped dangerously because the malfunction of an electronic control caused a valve to open.

The report, prepared by the Advisory Council for Nuclear Central Licensing and signed by physicist Adolfo Touzet, briefly refers to those "operational incidents" and, throughout its 15 pages, it carefully details scores of other failures in the security system.

The report reads: "The most serious problem stems from the difficulty in obtaining replacement parts, thus impeding preventive maintenance. This situation, compounded by the suspension of programmed shutdowns for inspection, maintenance, and of worn out elements, has caused a progressive deterioration of the installation."

The report also criticizes the shortage of specialized personnel, pointing out that "in recent years, many of the most qualified and experienced personnel have gone to other duties and no adequate replacements have been provided."

Courses to train nuclear plant personnel "were discontinued 5 years ago and an effort to resume them was suspended." In addition, the report enumerates other fundamental flaws:

1) The engineering group has personnel exclusively for routine work, and it cannot find solutions to the existing situation.

2) The two quality control technicians have been transferred to other duties without being replaced.

3) The currently small technical staff cannot cope with emergency situations in case of operational incidents.

4) Under these conditions it is difficult to review and update operations or even to analyze the results of the "test plan" or to check on the performance of the components "in order to establish the reliability of operations."

5) The electronic modules and components of the plant's control system belong to an obsolete generation that has been superseded, thus "calling for special maintenance."

The report says that serious trouble was detected in June 1985 when fuel elements were found to have been damaged. A high reading on the monitors sounded an alert, and one of the "damaged fuel elements" was identified "only by the difficult job of sliding it back into its respective channel."

After enumerating the failures at a plant in Belgium in 1983, the report says that a similar accident occurred in Atucha I, "where there have been problems in assembling the seals on the main pumps." This seems to refer to the cooling system of the Argentine plant.

The CNEA yesterday confirmed the authenticity of the report, which was published by the newspaper AMBITO FINANCIERO. Before noting that "the level of safety requirements at the plant is one of the highest in the world," an official CNEA communique stressed that "the report is valuable only as a basis for studies by the "Advisory Council," which will issue the final conclusions."

The Advisory Council for Nuclear Central Licensing has been inactive at least since last March. Since then it has not said a word about the safety problems and risks in Argentina's oldest nuclear plant, which has a generating capacity of 320 mw and supplies electricity to part of Buenos Aires.

The report stresses that the plant's current operation "does not comply with established norms."

CNEA President Alberto Constantini said, however, that there is no reason for alarm: "The safety conditions continue to be good and the plant is operating normally."

CNEA Chief Denies Safety Risk

PY061224 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- The head of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) Alberto Constantini yesterday denied there was any danger regarding security conditions in the Atucha I nuclear power plant, adding that work under way there would not be paralyzed.

He was replying to a report issued by the Advisory Council for the Licensing of Nuclear Installations (CALIN), one of the departments of his commission, which said security conditions at the Atucha I plant were not up to normal requirements.

Constantini said the report was issued by mistake and insisted that "we can give assurances that the Atucha I plant is operating under total security and we are determined to fully meet all security norms even though, as has been characteristic in Argentina, they be excessive as regards reality."

He added that it was necessary to clarify this because of the psychosis sparked by the accident at the Chernobyl plant in the Soviet Union.

"We have spent in Argentina two thousand dollars per kilowatt against two hundred spent by Russia, because we want to have greater security and -- that security -- we're going to preserve it," he said.

New Plant Possible in Chaco

PY070345 Buenos Aires TIEMPO ARGENTINO in Spanish 3 Sep 86 p 16

[By TIEMPO ARGENTINO correspondent in Resistencia Reynaldo Martinez]

[Excerpt] Alberto Constantini, chairman of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] has said it is possible that a nuclear power plant will be built in the Argentine northeast, specifically in Chaco Province, because "the type and cost of the fourth and fifth Argentine nuclear plants are currently under study." He stated that once this stage is over, feasibility and site studies will be conducted.

Constantini went on to say that "Chaco Province is appropriate because nuclear plants require areas free of seismic activity that have an abundance of water available, conditions that are fully met by that province." He added that CNEA's policy is to "gradually decentralize from the Federal Capital not only the nuclear power plants but also other activities and to distribute them among the provinces."

Constantini was participating in the First Congress on Nuclear Energy to be held in Resistencia, and he has signed an agreement with Chaco Governor Florencio Tenev "to promote the use, development and application of radioisotope techniques in the fields of medicine, biology, drug production, agriculture, livestock, renewable and nonrenewable resources, industry and physical and chemical nutrition." [passage omitted]

RECTOR RELEASED; UNIVERSITY ACTIVITY NORMAL

PY052112 La Paz Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The members of the Bolivian University Executive Committee, CUB, met today with President Victor Paz Estenssoro. In answer to the demands of CUB authorities, the government offered guarantees that university students will be released and that universities throughout the country can operate normally. CUB Executive Secretary Alfonso (Villareque) discussed this:

[Begin Villareque recording] The CUB has met with the president to express the deep concern of its members over the raids carried out against the houses of some university authorities, and over the arrest of three university rectors and student leaders.

In this regard, the president has promised us to immediately release all the university officials who were arrested, and who live in La Paz.

Moreover, the president has told us that as of today the Bolivian university system enjoys all legal and constitutional guarantees for its normal academic activities.

We have asked the president to have the government repair Channel 13, which belongs to the San Andres University. In this regard, he and the interior minister have committed themselves to carrying out an investigation and identifying the group responsible for this damage and undertaking the proper action. [end recording]

Villareque told reporters that the Cochabamba rector has been released and that he has resumed his activities. He said promises that the Potosi University rector will also be released were also made.

He also reasserted that universities throughout the country can carry out their normal activities.

MINISTRY SEEKS RESIGNATIONS OF PROSECUTORS

PY060255 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The Interior Ministry has asked for the collective resignation of all public prosecutors in the city of La Paz. Minister Fernando Barthelemy confirmed that such a request has been made, but noted that the measure only responds to a need for administrative reorganization. He explained that his measure has nothing to do with the state of siege declared on 28 August, as the media have reported.

Minister Barthelemy also explained that the resignation request was made before the state of siege was declared. He then said that the prosecutor general of the republic is now evaluating the resignations to determine which ones will be accepted.

ATTACKERS KILL 3 SCIENTISTS; SPANIARD ESCAPES

PY070309 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0237 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 6 Sep (EFE) -- Three Bolivian scientists were killed and a Spaniard escaped unharmed in an armed attack presumably carried out either by drug traffickers or guerrillas.

According to initial reports, Spanish biologist Vicente Castello, who is carrying out scientific research in Bolivia, on 6 September went with professor Noel Kempff, Juan Cocamanidis, and Franklin Navarro to the Huanchaca Forest Reserve, some 700 km northeast of La Paz, in a "CP-1700" single-engine plane.

When the plane landed, a group of armed civilians started firing machineguns and killed the three Bolivians.

When the plane did not return as scheduled at noon yesterday, the bolivian Air Force instituted a search. In the course of this search, Captain Mario Anez sighted the airplane that had apparently crashed somewhere in the Huanchaca Forestry Park, which encompasses 550,000 hectares. Captain Anez landed on the small airstrip in the park.

There, Captain Anez found only the Spanish scientist, who was hiding. Anez managed to pick him up amid shots that did not damage the rescue craft.

Vicente Castello is one of eight Spanish biologists who are working at the park. Unofficial sources indicated that military forces might be sent to Velasco Province, Santa Cruz District, 900 km east of La Paz, to capture the armed civilians, either drug traffickers or guerrillas, who perpetrated the attack.

CHILE GUARANTEES CONGRESSMEN'S SAFETY

PY090142 Paris AFP in Spanish 2353 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Brasilia, 8 Sep (AFP) -- The Brazilian Foreign Ministry (Itamaraty) today revealed that the Chilean Government has guaranteed the safety of the Brazilian Congressmen who plan to travel to Santiago to accompany Chilean exiles.

On 9 September Senators Severo Gomez and Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Brazilian deputies, and deputies from other Latin American countries will travel to Santiago in the company of the widow and daughter of former President Salvador Allende.

Minister Rui Nogueira, Itamaraty's spokesman, has stated that on 5 September, Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and Chilean Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia informed Jorge Ribeiro, Brazilian ambassador to Santiago, that the safety of the Brazilian congressmen was guaranteed.

In May, a group of Brazilian congressmen was surrounded and mistreated by the Chilean police at a Santiago hotel, where they were participating in a symposium.

The group of Brazilian and Chilean exiles will fly from Buenos Aires to Santiago on 9 Septemer on board Aerolineas Argentinas flight 204. They will be met at the airport by Gilda Guimaraes, the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires, since Ambassador Ribeiro has been in Brazil since last weekend.

Nogueira also stated that when Itamaraty learned of the plan of the members of an absolutely independent branch of government, it was decided that Itamaraty need not take any steps. Moreover, after Senator Gomez contacted Itamaraty at the beginning of the week to report on the trip, the Foreign Ministry on its own initiative decided to request that the safety of the Brazilian congressmen be guaranteed, Nogueira emphasized. Minister Garcia refused to grant this guarantee when the congressman made the trip in May.

Nogueira also stressed that Itamaraty has obtained the absolute and specific guarantee of the Chilean authorities that the Brazilian congressmen have nothing to fear. The spokesman made it clear that the guarantee had only been requested for the Brazilian congressmen.

He also stated that the ambassador was called to Brasilia for service reasons. These reasons include the ambassador's information on the current situation in Chile. Nogueira said that this is indicative of the Brazilian Government's concern in wanting to be appropriately informed.

When asked about the 7 September attack against the head of the Chilean regime, Augusto Pinochet, in Santiago, the spokesman said: I know of no steps to be taken by the Brazilian Government in this respect. Last week during a press conference given for foreign correspondents Ambassador Rubens Ricupero, President Jose Sarney's International Affairs adviser said that Brazil does not interfere in the internal affairs of Chile. Ricupero stressed that Brazil prefers democracy, but that each country has its own time frame and path through which to achieve it.

AFTERMATH OF PINOCHET ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

Pinochet Assesses Results

PY081626 Santiago Television Service in Spanish 1512 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Live coverage of President General Augusto Pinochet's arrival at La Moneda Palace on 8 September, following the attempt on his life]

[Text] The president is now heading toward his office on the second floor. We will try to talk with President Pinochet.

[Reporter] Mr President, this is Chilean television live. We know that you just visited the hospitals to see the injured personnel.

[Pinochet] My first concern has been for the injured personnel and their families. I have just been visiting them ast the Military Hospital and the Carabineros Hospital. I want to say that I am pleased to tell you that only one case is very serious; the others can be successfully treated. [applause]

[Reporter] Mr President, you have on many occasions pointed out that Chile is enduring a true war between democracy and Marxism.

[Pinochet] I repeat and stress that this is so. We are at war, a war between democracy and chaos. Either we accept the chaos promoted by that bunch of degenerate politicians -- I have no other words with which to describe them -- or we support the government, which is seeking democracy. Now I repeat: this is war, with all the rules of war. You should have seen the large quantaity of military materiel used yesterday: bazookas, LAW's [Light Antitank Weapons], machineguns, rifles, etc. This means that those people are well armed, and what worries me most is that some people have not yet realized the danger in which we are living.

[Reporter] What can you tell us, Mr President, at this time when you can identify the difference in attitude of those assailants with that of these people who are standing at the entrance and the inner yard of La Moneda Palace?

[Pinochet] I can say that the government has sufficient support to lead the way.

[Reporter] Will there be new measures? [voice trails off]

[Pinochet] I do not want to announce any measures, because announcements do not help. You will see the measures with your own eyes!

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr President.

Promises 'Drastic Measures'

PY081848 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1815 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] President Pinochet has said here in La Moneda Palace that the government war against extremism will indeed start now. At the same time, he said that drastic measures will be taken against those who promote violence in the country.

He made this statement in his office when receiving the greetings of his former fellow students at the military school, who asserted their solidarity with him following yesterday's attack as he was returning to Santiago.

The president stressed the situation will now be taken in hand in the proper way and that, unless measures are taken in time, the communists will win in the long run, and the country cannot allow that.

Pinochet: Situation 'Grave'

PY082005 Santiago Television Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Announcer-introduced clip from Diego Portales Building showing President Augusto Pinochet receiving junta members and Armed Forces generals]

[Text] The chief of state received today the support of members of the Government Junta and the Army in view of the criminal terrorist attempt on his life Sunday afternoon.

Members of the Government Junta reported first to the working office of the nation's president where they pledged their unrestricted loyalty and support. Later, President Pinochet received the complete corps of 8 Army generals, headed by deputy commander in chief of the Army, Lieutenant General Santiago Sinclair, who, acting as the group's spokesman, made this statement:

The Army of Chile, represented by these generals, has come to express to you their complete support after yesterday's cowardly attempt on your life -- an action that not only cost the life of four soldiers, and a Carabineros member, but also wounded nine other people. Mistaken are those who believe that by eliminating the nation's president and our commander in chief, the leader of Chile, they can consummate their despicable intention of putting the fatherland under the Marxist tyranny. Wrong also are those who believe that the unequal conditions of the struggle can discourage us; those who believe that we are intimidated by the fact that some who call themselves our allies demonstrate a lukewarm and undecisive attitude toward the agression on the fatherland. The Army today tells them that as long as a single soldier stands on his feet, that soldier, just as he did in La Concepcion in the face of much adversity, will fulfill his duty.

My general, the sacred figure of our commander in chief was the victim of an attack, which the Army repudiates, condemns, and will not forgive. The Army, just as you did, unsheathed its sword, and the brightness of that sword will serve to beckon all Chileans to unity in defense of their fatherland.

My general, we can sense that Chile as a whole has stood up, willing to defend that freedom you gained for us on 11 September 1973, thus to demonstrate to the world that Chile will be free for eternity. Thank you, my general.

[Pinochet] I thank you for the gesture you have made in coming to my office to congratulate me and to express your support at a moment that is very difficult for me. We have lost some personnel: four people who came to my defense, as well as a Carabinero, and eight or nine wounded, some quite seriously. Thanks to them, I am alive. I could not believe that I would survive an attack in which so much firepower was concentrated on a vehicle. You can see what happened to that vehicle.

We are at war, gentlemen, since the time we assumed the government. Everyone must understand we are at war. I have been saying this since 11 September 1973. People do not believe me. Marxism has never rested and it will continue to fight and operate in Chile. However, it knows that the only organization that can stand in its way is the Armed Forces, the loyal and well-trained Armed Forces. The Marxists know this perfectly well. This is why they have tried to undermine the institutions, the officers, the commanders. They have tried to do this in every way, because they find themselves in front of this wall that stops their advance.

Gentlemen, the present situation is grave, and we must be ready for the greatest sacrifice. Personally, I am willing to lay down my life -- I have told you this many times. You can see that I am not trembling, not afraid, not even in fear of something. I am willing to lay down my life for the freedom of my country. Should we act in any other way, we will lose our freedom and we will be harnessed to the Russian cart, transforming us into another colony in Latin America.

I appreciate the gesture you have made today, and thank you very much, gentlemen.

Prime Suspect Identified

PY090132 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Relay from Government House]

[Text] Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has identified Cesar Bunster Aristea as the most wanted person in relation to yesterday's attack on the president of the Republic and his escorts in Santiago on the road between El Melocoton and Santiago.

Just a few minutes ago, the minister released detailed information on this subject, indicating that according to the investigation that is being carried out, Bunster rented the premises at 235 (?La Obra) Street, Las Vertientes District, as well as the Nissan Bluebird used in the ambush against the chief of state.

[Words indistinct] entered the country from Mexico on 22 March 1986 and was able to rent the property by showing a certificate of the Canadian Embassy that accredited him as an employee of that diplomatic mission.

Bunster is the son of Alvaro Bunster Briceno, a former Chilean ambassador to Great Britain during the government of Salvador Allende. At this time, Bunster is one of the most wanted persons in the case of the ambush against the president.

We can also report that highly reliable sources at Government House tonight confirmed the detention of three French priests, two U.S. clergymen, and a Chilean, who were detained and charged with having -- among other things -- assaulted Carabineros and manipulating explosives with the intention of overthrowing the government. According to the sources, the situation of these persons will be resolved within the next few days.

Two Terrorists Killed

PY081320 Santiago Radio Mineria in Spanish 1300 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] According to unconfirmed reports gathered at the scene of the attack against President Pinochet, two members of the extremist commando were killed. The group numbered about 30 terrorists, who used several cars and a trailer home.

Party Leaders Condemn Attack

PY082214 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Relay from Government House by Eliana Henriquez]

[Excerpt] Sergio Molina and Jose Luis Zabala, the coordinators of the National Accord for Transition Toward Democracy, today visited the interior minister to express their total condemnation of the attack against the presidential motorcade. Molina and Zabala met with Interior Ministry Cabinet Head Fernando Canas, because the minister was busy.

After the meeting, Molina said they conveyed condolences to the relatives of the victims adding they also voiced concern about the arrest of Democratic Alliance leader Ricardo Lagos, who is also a Socialist Party leader. The Socialist Party is a member of the National Accord. He said:

We believe we should now do our best in our quest for reconciliation and accord, to avoid any further violent incidents, particularly serious incidents like the attack against the presidential motorcade.

Molina stressed that the democratic parties have quite clearly condemned violence and, consequently, such actions should not affect their activities or alliances. I believe this situation should encourage us all to find a wise, reasonable, negotiated settlement in which everyone's opinions should be heard, he said. Molina stressed that an accord should be achieved because the current wave of violence cannot continue to rule the country.

For his part, Andres Allamand, National Union Leader, as well as other leaders of his sector have also told the interior minister that they strongly condemn the attack. Allamand stressed they told the minister that the democratic sectors must morally and politically isolate those groups which are supporting, sheltering, protecting and, in one way or another, justifying those who promote violence. We told him from our viewpoint, the unprecedented incidents of this type, no matter how serious, should neither interrupt nor delay the institutionalization process, because that is precisely the objective of those who promote violence, Allamand remarked.

Allamand concluded by saying that they talked to the minister not because they feel the government or someone in particular has been challenged, but because they feel it is the country, its integrity, and its democratic future which are at stake. [passage omitted]

Opposition Leaders Arrested

PY081229 Paris AFP in Spanish 1209 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Reliable sources have reported that between 15 and 20 Chilean opposition leaders have been arrested in Santiago today in the wake of the attempted assasination of President Augusto Pinochet and the subsequent implementation of a state of siege throughout the country.

The list of arrested persons included: socialists Ricardo Lagos and German Correa; journalist Jose Carrasco; and, 15 members of the labor union and neighborhood organizations.

According to his wife, Lagos -- who belongs to the moderate Democratic Alliance -- was arrested early this morning. Correa is the president of the left-wing opposition MDP (Popular Democratic Movement). Journalist Carrasco is an editor of the magazine ANALISIS, which is strongly critical of the military government.

Chilean Human Rights Commission sources have reported most of the other detainees are members of labor unions or neighborhood organizations. All the arrests were made in the predawn hours of the morning, a few hours after an armed attack on Pinochet, who was wounded slightly in one hand. Six presidential bodyguards died in the attack claimed by the clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, which the government believes to be the armed branch of the Communist Party.

Communist Party Leader Arrested

PY091121 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0503 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 8 Sep (EFE) -- Architect Patricio Hales, a leader of the Chilean Commuist Party, tonight was arrested by investigative police officers. The architect's brother, Jaime Hales a lawyer and Christian Democrat, reported the arrest to EFE, adding the arrest took place shortly before midnight yesterday.

The lawyer said: "The officers stated they belong to the investigatie police and explained they were going to arrest Patricio in compliance with an Interior Ministry warrant that they did not display."

Jaime Hales stated that, "their attitude was respectful," and adding, "they are taking him to the headquarters of the investigative poice." He also explained that Patricio Hales was about to travel abroad because he had been invited to lecture at a confernce of the European Parliament scheduled for next weekend. [passage omitted]

French Priests Arrested

PY082239 Paris AFP in Spanish 1902 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Three French priests were arrested today in Santiago during raids conducted by military personnel and policemen after the state of siege was declared, Catholic Church sources have reported.

Fathers Pierre Dubois, Daniel Caruette, and Jaime Lancelot were arrested by government agents in the workers district of La Victoria neighborhood, south of Santiago.

It was learned that a delegation of the French National Assembly, which is now in Santiago, including deputies Jean-Marie Daillet and Guy Vadepied, was informed about the incident and immediately began negotiations to have the clergymen released.

We are angry at the news and we will do our utmost to have them freed, said Daillet, who represents the Union for French Democracy (UDF). Daillet arrived in Chile last Wednesday along with Deputy Vadepied, from the Socialist Party. Both congressmen requested a meeting with Interior Under Secretary Alberto Cardemil to learn the actual status of the three priests.

The arrests were made shortly after a house-to-house raid was conducted in the La Victoria neighborhood, where 35,000 -- mostly unemployed -- people are living. During the raids, military men -- with their faces painted black, and supported by armored trucks -- blocked the streets leading to La Victoria. The raids began early in the morning and continued into the afternoon.

Another French priest, Father Andre Jarlan died on 4 September 1984, in La Victoria, the target of police during a day of protest against the government of President Augusto Pinochet.

A state of siege was declared in Chile on Sunday after an attack was perpetrated against the presidential motorcade. General Pinochet escaped unharmed. The motorcade was attacked with rifles, bazookas, and grenades. Five policemen and military men died in the ambush while the head of state received a minor injury to his left hand.

Allende's Widow On Attack

PY082259 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Sep (NA) -- Hortensia Bussi de Allende, the widow of the last Chilean constitutional president, President Salvador Allende; Luis Guastavino, the Chilean Communist Party member exiled in Argentina; and, Argentine Radical Legislator Guillermo Sarquis today questioned the veracity of the official report about an unsuccessful attack against President Augusto Pinochet in which six of his guards died.

Hortensia Bussi, who last night arrived in Buenos Aires to participate in an act of solidarity with the Chilean people to be held in 11 September, declined to give an opinion on the attack saying that "much more information is still needed" on the event that occurred about 30 km from Santiago. Allende's widow indicated that she was "very much afraid over the repression that could be unleashed as a result of the state of siege."

Guastavino, member of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee, stated the attack "should be proved" adding that it could be "an invention of the dictatorship just like the discovery of the alleged military arsenals of the Chilean armed opposition."

Guastavino called on the Armed Forces of his country "to take a manly attitude" to overthrow General Pinochet and also demanded "the unity of all sectors of the polictical opposition."

Radical Deputy Sarquis said in reference to the attack that "anything is possible." He added: "It could be a real attack as well as a trick, something which we were used to during the past military dictatorships -- maneuvers and actions to justify repressive reactions." Sarquis added the situation in Chile "is getting worse" and "is getting to an extreme situation which is not wanted." He went on to say, "the roads (toward democracy) are closing and the positions are getting more radical."

NETHERLANDS TO SUBMIT PROTEST NOTE ON STUDENTS

PY090309 Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (AFP) -- The Netherlands will submit a formal protest note to the Chilean Government of General Augusto Pinochet in view of the incident in which heavily armed agents today arrested four students who were riding in a car belonging to the Netherlands Embassy in Santiago.

After meeting with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, Netherlands Charge D'Affaires Rene Cristopher Aquarone said that my government will submit a protest note within the next few days.

The incident occurred after four Santiago University students arrived at the Netherlands Embassy to deliver a message in which they requested the mediation of the Netherlands to obtain the release of other university students who were arrested in the past few days.

When the youths were leaving the Embassy, Aquarone offered to personally take them in his car to the downtown area of Santiago. But according to a video tape broadcast tonight by the Catholic University television station, the car was intercepted by a commando unit made up of armed men who pointed their submachine guns toward the interior of the car. The video shows that the students were violently beaten by the police agents, one of whom climbed on top of the roof of the car carrying a gun.

They were under my protection, they were not armed, nor had they entered the embassy to request asylum, the charge d'affaires said. This official is the main representative at the Netherlands Embassy in Santiago, because the ambassador is not in Chile at this time.

Aquarone also rejected the idea that the students have any connection to the subversive commando that on 7 September attacked with automatic weapons, bazookas, and grenades the car in which President Augusto Pinochet was traveling. The president came out of the attack unharmed.

Foreign Minister Jaime de Valle has confirmed what was said during the meeting with the representative of The Hague Government and he said we will be expecting it, referring to the protest note.

The Chilean Student Confederation (CONFECH) has reported that the arrested students are: Victor Tapia Bello, Luis Alberto Figueroa Rojas, Jose Humberto Faundez Vasquez, and Alberto Figueroa Rojas, Jose Humberto Faundez Vasques, and Alberto Castillo Yungue. All of the are students at the University of Santiago.

Andrea Palma Among Arrested

PY090239 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Four political and student leaders who were arrested early this morning in their homes are being held in the Investigative Police headquarters.

They are: Ricardo Lagos, a leader of the Socialist Party which is a mbmber of the Democratic Alliance; German Correa and Rafael (Malotov), members of the Popular Democratic Movement; and university leader Andrea Palma. [passage omitted]

EDICT BANS LATIN REUTER PRESS AGENCY

PY082138 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2110 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] We are going to read an official communique: Edict No 2 of the Command of the State of Siege Zone of the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province.

Considering: A. The Constitution of the Republic of Chile; B. Law 18,415; C. Government Decree 1,037 of 8 September 1986 of the Interior Ministry; D. Government Decree 26 of 8 September 1986 of the Interior Ministry; and considering:

The powers legally conferred upon me as commander of the State of Siege Zone, I resolve:

As of today, and until new orders are issued the information of the press agencies REUTER and Latin REUTER is hereby suspended.

Signed: Carlos Oretega Vargas, Brigadier General, Commander of the State of Siege Zone of the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province.

EDICT BANS OPPOSITION MAGAZINES, PAPER

PY081915 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 1825 GMT 8 Sep 86

["Text" of edict "just released" by the Emergency Zone Command]

[Text] Edict No 1 of the Command of the State of Siege Zone of the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province.

Considering: A. The Constitution of the Republic of Chile; B. Law 18,415; C. Government Decree 1,037 of 8 September 1986 of the Interior Ministry; D. Government Decree 26 of 8 September 1986 of the Interior Ministry; and considering:

1. The latest events that have shocked the country; and,

2. The powers legally conferred upon me as commander of the State of Siege Zone of the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province, I resolve:

1. As of today, the publication of the magazines ANALISIS, APSI, CAUCE, HOY, LA BICICLETA, and the weekly newspaper FORTIN MAPOCHO is suspended.

2. The curfew in the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province will be maintained from 0200 to 0500. On the nights preceding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, there will be no curfew.

3. Regarding safe-conducts that are valid, a 4-day deadline from today is given for renewing them.

4. The right of assembly in the state of siege zone will continue to be regulated by Edict 43 of 4 February 1986 of the Command of the State of Emergency Zone.

[Signed] Carlos Ortega Vargas, Brigadier General, Commander of the State of Siege Zone of the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province.

ANALISIS JOURNALIST IN POLICE DETENTION

PY090356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0340 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (EFE) -- Television Channel 13, which belongs to the Catholic University, tonight reported that Jose Carrasco, the international editor of the opposition Chilean magazine ANALISIS, is in the hands of the Investigative Police.

Jose Carrasco, who is also a leader of the Metropolitan Council of the Chilean Journalists Association, was declared missing early this morning after several unidentified persons -- traveling in two vehicles -- detained him at his home and took him to an unknown destination.

The detention and disappearance of Carrasco caused concern among the members of the National Council of the Journalists Association, whose president, Ignacio Gonzalez, had urged the government to report on his whereabouts, because up to the early evening there had been no official information that acknowledged his detention.

In addition to the journalist, socialist leaders German Correa and Recardo Lagos, and the spokesman of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), father Rafael Marotto, are also detained at the headquarters of the Investigative Police. All of them were detained under the authority granted to the government by the state of siege.

RESULTS OF 'DRIVE FOR DEMOCRACY' DEMONSTRATIONS

PY051703 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[By Luis S. Saavedra]

[Text] Santiago, 5 Sep (EFE) -- The Drive for Democracy sponsored by the Civic Assembly, which some parties converted into a 2-day strike, was a "minor protest." The turnout for the first day of protest was way below that of the 2 and 3 July strikes and ended with 1 person dead, several wounded and over 300 arrests.

Despite the wishes of the Civic Assembly to make it peaceful and a "day of reflection," the Popular Democratic Movement, MDP, sought to transform the call into a 2-day strike on 4 and 5 September.

In addition to the acts of violence which caused one death and several injuries on 4 September, it became obvious that the power of the opposition to mobilize the people is greatly reduced when it does not include all the political parties opposing the military regime. During the first hours of 4 September the call seemed to have no noticeable affects on the streets of Santiago, especially downtown.

Activities were normal until noon with the exception of absenteeism in schools, which was high, and among some unions of the health sector. Around noon the first street demonstrators appeared downtown and near the universities. However, they were dispersed by Carabineros. At about 1800, most businesses closed and the public transportation was considerably reduced in the poor districts.

At night only a few Carabineros patrols and a minimum amount of military equipment could be seen in the areas where, in the past, most conflicts occurred.

The leaders of the MDP, a coalition of "hard-line" communists and socialists, made an evaluation of the first day of the strike, saying: "It was positive because the people responded and their mobilization will grow as time passes."

However, the only thing successful about the protest made by the MDP leaders was seen in the late afternoon when business closed, and the public transportation stopped, and later when most Chileans stayed home leaving the streets empty.

One man was killed when three individuals tried to commandeer a bus and were repelled by a Navy patrol in Valparaiso, the main Chilean port located 120 km northwest of Santiago.

TWO MORE UP MEMBERS SLAIN; TOLL RISES TO 18

PA090333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Bogota, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Authorities in Bogota have confirmed that two members of the leftist Colombian political movement Patriotic Union (UP) were killed today. With these two new murders, the number of slain members of this group, which has the backing of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), now stands at 18.

Eduardo Munoz was shot to death in the streets of Mocoa, the capital of Putumayo Department, which borders with Ecuador, while a teacher, Edgar Florez, was killed in the rural town of Saravana, in Arauca Department, which borders with Venezuela.

A wave of crimes and threats against UP members, which began in recent weeks, and reached its peak with the slaying of two UP legislators, has forced the government of President Virgilio Barco Vargas to order special security measures for the leftist legislators.

Attempts to intimidate UP members are most frequent in the most remote departments of the country. It was in those areas that the UP received a significant number of votes during the March elections. To date, none of the murders has been solved.

BARCO ASSURES CONSERVATIVES OF RETURNING JOBS

PA050430 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Today President Virgilio Barco sent a letter to the National Conservative Directorate guaranteeing that there will be no dismissals or instability in public administrative positions for political reasons.

GUERRILLAS ALLEGEDLY MURDER FRG HOSTAGE

LD060658 Hamburg DPA in German 1724 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Bogota, 5 Sep (DPA) -- Hans Fischorn, the German abducted by Colombian guerrillas on 12 March has, according to his abductors, in the meantime been murdered, since neither his company nor his family paid the ransom money demanded. This was asserted in a declaration by the "National Liberation Army," (ELS) the guerrilla organization, which was leaked to the media in Colombia on Friday. In the text, however, there is no indication whatsoever of the place and time of the alleged "execution" nor any indication of where Fischorn's corpse is supposed to be located.

Fischorn, manager for the Colexco oil company, was attacked and kidnapped by ELN guerrillas on 12 March on an inspection trip near the Venezuelan border when he alighted from his helicopter. The helicopter was set on fire.

In the document on Friday signed by the "Frente Domingo Lain," a faction of the ELN, it says that as a condition for the release of the German engineer, the ELN had demanded from his company the payment of "war charges" and the financing of local construction work. Neither demand was met. Even Fischorn's family showed "no interest of any sort in a settlement," for this reason, "we were compelled to carry out the execution," the communique stated.

COMMANDERS TERM PUBLIC ORDER SITUATION 'DELICATE'

PA060425 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Top military commanders who ended their summit, which started in Bogota on Monday, have admitted that the country's public order situation is very delicate.

In addition, Defense Minister General Rafael Samudio rejected Pentagon charges in Washington saying that the Colombian Armed Forces are deficient and that Colombia is a militaristic country.

In the face of this wave of insecurity, an increase in the number of policemen on foot in cities like Bogota is irreversible. One thousand policemen joined the 8,000 who are in the capital already.

In the ceremony, Bogota Mayor Julio Cesar Sanchez, urged the citizens to cooperate with the authorities and Defense Minister Samudio said that security in Bogota is increasing.

The police received antiriot tanks similar to those used in Chile. These vehicles were purchased in Brazil.

POLICE ARREST SUSPECTS IN DEATH OF BRITISH CONSUL

PA050414 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Sep 86 p 3-a

[By Rafael Sarmiento Colley]

[Excerpt] Barranquilla, 31 Aug -- Hernando Arrieta Barros, 30, native of Riohacha, who has been charged with murdering Geofrey Hutchison, British consul in this city, was arrested by the F-2 last night as he talked with friends in the municipality of Fundacion, Magdalena.

The fact was confirmed by the police in Atlantico Department, who added that the British consul is suspected of involvement in the smuggling of stolen Venezuelan vehicles into Colombia.

The authorities said that Arrieta Barros confessed to having taken part in the murder in June.

Also charged in the murder are Arrieta Barros' brother Hernando, and Ruben Dario Pimienta Torres.

The investigators said that one of the detainees made a full confession of his participation in the crime and implicated his accomplices.

They added that the murder "was motivated by personnel reasons." Apparently, the Arrieta Barros brothers and Pimienta brought cars stolen in Venezuela from Guajira and Hutchison "documented" them in Barranquilla as if they were legally imported cars and then sold them in his sales agency.

An F-2 officer said that "we are trying to determine the origin of the dispute between Hutchison and his assailants." [passage omitted]

ACTING PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO PINOCHET

PY082111 Paris AFP in Spanish 2001 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Acting Peruvian President Luis Alberto Sanchez today sent a message to Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, condemning the attack against him last night. The message was sent from the police hospital where the acting president is recovering from a kidney ailment.

Sanchez, who is the first vice president, is acting president during the absence of President Alan Garcia who on 31 August left for Harare to attend the nonaligned summit.

The message sent to President Pinochet says: As a result of the criminal attack against your excellency I would like to express my most vigorous rejection of the use of violence to achieve political means and my firm conviction that the necessary coexistence responding to the needs and aspirations of our people will only be achieved through dialogue and understanding.

POLITICIANS TO ACCOMPANY CHILEAN EXILES' RETURN

PY080207 Paris AFP in Spanish 1709 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 7 Sep (AFP) -- Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes, a Socialist Party leader, and some 20 Peruvian lawmakers from several parties today left for Buenos Aires at the invitation of the Committee of Solidarity with Chile. They will accompany Hortensia Bussi, the widow of the late president Salvador Allende, who will return to Santiago on 8 September.

Chilean Socialist Party members Mario Palestra and Carmen Laz are accompanying the Peruvian delegation, which will attend several meetings that the committee will sponsor in Buenos Aires.

Barrantes did not confirm whether the delegation will travel with Hortensia Bussi, who was invited by a group that opposes the government of President General Augusto Pinochet. Barrantes said that the committee will make the decision in Buenos Aires, although another source close to the delegation has taken it for granted that the lawmakers will travel to Santiago. Hortensia Bussi, who has lived in exile for 13 years in Mexico, is now in Argentina, where she has attended meetings sponsored by Argentine leaders and politicians.

Barrantes announced that the delegation will pay a courtesy visit on President Raul Alfonsin and will meet the Buenos Aires mayor to arrange a meeting of Iberoamerican mayors, to be held in October in an as yet unspecified South American capital.

TROOPS DETAIN 260 IN SHANTYTOWN SEARCH

PY081723 Paris AFP in Spanish 2236 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 5 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian officials today reported here that 260 people were detained yesterday in a Callao shantytown in an antisubversive operation conducted by Marine infantry units. They also said that two executives of a mine in Santiago de Chuco, La libertad Department, were murdered because they refused to hand over explosives to a Shining Path column.

During the operation in Callao, in which about 600 Marines and policemen participated, a helicopter being used in the operation crashed into the sea with an unknown number of crewmen. Two officers were injured and have been hospitalized in the naval hospital, according to a government newspaper.

During the search operation, the Mi Peru shantytown was declared a restricted area for over 10 hours. The search was intended to dismantle terrorist cells that are believed to operate from the shantytown, which has nearly 3,000 inhabitants, the officials said.

Troops cordoned off the area an closed all access roads without allowing the inhabitants to enter or leave; then they started examining the houses where terrorists might be lodged and detained about 260 suspects and people lacking documents.

Similar operations have been carried out in the last few days in other shantytowns among protests from workers and students who could not carry out their activities. The results of the operations have not been reported.

Superintendent Percy Garcia, 36, and administrator David Cobian, 49, of the copper mine La Victoria in the Mountainous Santiago de Chuco Province, were riddled with bullets when they refused to hand over a large quantity of explosives to a guerrilla commando unit of about 15 people who arrived wearing panchos and ski masks.

The attackers managed to escape to the hills and the Civil Guard has sent a patrol in pursuit, according to a report made by officials in Trujillo, capital of La Libertad Department, 542 km north of Lima.

Meanwhile, in Huancay, 311 km southeast of Lima, the San Pio X private college, which is one of the biggest in the capital of Junin Department, was totally burned down when a group of subversives threw four Molotov cocktails at the building after wounding watchman Daniel Romero, the local police reported today.

In the National Congress, the promotion to Army lieutenant of Ensign Telmo Hurtado, the officer who led an operation in the town of Accomarca, Ayacucho Department, where nearly 40 peasants were killed on 9 August 1985, was seriously questioned in the Senate last night by Senators Javier Valle Riestra (American Popular Revolutionary Alliance) and Javier Diez Canseco (United Left). Both said that his promotion was unacceptable, since the officer led a genocide operation for ideological reasons.

IMF APPROVES ECONOMIC PROGRAM, GRANTS FINANCIAL AID

FL090333 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0243 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico, 8 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Finance and Public Credit Secretariat has reported that the executive director of the IMF has agreed to support Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid's economic program and has placed at the disposition of the Mexican Government a special draft right (derechos especiales de giro) of 1.4 billion (approximately $1.6 billion) to be disbursed during the next 18 months. These resources can be used after negotiations with different Mexican creditors become more concrete. The creditors have been awaiting the IMF decision. It is expected that this program will become effective 29 September.

PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED IN U.S. DEA AGENT'S CASE

PA081800 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Sep 86 pp 5a, 30a

[Report by Tomas Cano Montufar]

[Text] The legal proceedings in Guadalajara concerning the injuries against DEA Agent Victor Cortez have been suspended because Judge Oscar Vasquez Marin does not have enough evidence to order the arrest of 11 Jalisco judicial policemen, who are presumably the ones responsible for the assault. The Mexican authorities need a declaration by Cortez, but he has not made one.

Likewise, it was learned that the Mexican authorities are willing to take legal action against Cortez, because it is thought that he was carrying firearms, which should be exclusively carried by members of the Armed Forces. The Jalisco authorities are interested in punishing crimes committed in Mexican territory, but the country's Attorney General's Office only said that "the weapons were inside the car used by Cortez. The Federal Public Ministry should not be concerned with determining who is responsible for the crime."

Mexican Attorney General's Office (PGR) sources reported that Vasquez Marin, judge of the First District Court in Jalisco, will determine whether Cortez is guilty of firearms possession or not. He will base his decision on evidence presented at the proceedings.

The PGR withdrew from the case completely. The PGR stated: "Our investigation is over, and the case is on the hands of a judge now." The judge, according to bilateral rules established for these cases, will present a "petition" to the U.S. judicial authorities informing Cortez that he has to appear in court in Guadalajara.

That is why Judge Vasquez Marin has not ordered the arrest of the 11 Jalisco judicial policemen; the sole legal advancement made on the case is an incomplete investigation that was sent to the court, while the alleged authors of the crime are free.

Reliable sources told EXCELSIOR that narcotics agents are personnel attached to the embassies and general consulates, and as such, they do not enjoy diplomatic immunity. There are special clauses that place limitations on their stays in Mexico.

Mexican authorities are also reviewing the agreements that justify the presence of DEA agents in Mexico, and they have not yet found any specifications granting diplomatic immunity to the narcotics agents.

The corresponding governments grant diplomatic immunity to its officials, and it is up to the Mexican Foreign Ministry to accept and grant those courtesies or not.

For that reason, it is thought that narcotics agent Victor Cortez can be arrested and prosecuted for illegal firearms possession.

COURT REJECTS PAN PETITION TO ANNUL ELECTIONS

PA081850 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 5 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Supreme Court of Justice has rejected a petition to invalidate the elections for governor in Chihuahua. The appeal presented by the National Action Party is "plainly irrevelant," the court said.

The unanimous ruling of the court officials is based on the fact that "there is no provision in the law for a petition such as this."

An official communique explains that paragraph 4 of Article 97 of the Constitution authorizes the Supreme Court to acknowledge violations of the public vote, "but only in those cases in which it considers that the legality of the entire electoral process of any of the powers of the union could be questioned."

Because Article 41 of the Constitution states that the people may exercise their rights through these powers and through those of the state in local matters, "it is evident those powers cannot be exercised in state elections."

The Supreme Court considered irrelevant the hypothesis that the appeal is valid under the terms of Article 60 of the Constitution and of Article 235 of the Federal Law on Political Organizations and Electoral Process.

Finally, the Supreme Court noted that Article 57 of the Federal Code of Civil Proceedings states that "the courts will not allow plainly ill-intentioned and irrelevant incidents, appeals, or promotions."

PEMEX DIRECTOR BETETA ON OIL MARKET RECOVERY

PA051736 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Report by Rita Ganem -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Pemex General Director Mario Ramon Beteta has said that the international oil market has shown a considerable recovery, and that, perhaps, in the near future, the market will achieve a supply - demand balance, which will lead to reasonable prices.

[Beteta] "We, and I say we because I include all world oil sellers, are moving closer to prices like $14 per barrel, which is very different from the $8 or $9 level we reached during the worst part of the crisis. The reaction has been very promising and favorable. It represents a basis change in the tendency, and that is the most important stimulus for us now.

"However, that does not mean that the oil market is either stable or organized. We continue running risks, but now we do have objective facts, which make us hope for a supply reduction and the establishment of a greater supply-demand balance."

When commenting on the recent annual presidential report, and particularly on the oil aspect, Beteta said that the country's economic crisis affected Pemex, just as it affected other economic sectors. However, Pemex did not lose soundness as an enterprise due to the crisis, Beteta added.

[Beteta] "The crisis affected us, but we maintained our solid position by all ways possible. From the financial point of view, the final results reported by Pemex in the last few years, which were excellent, will not be too bad this year, although from the point of view of their contribution to the public funds and the balance of payments they played a limited role."

In a presidential report, it is said that the nationalization of the oil fleet continues. Does that mean that you are indeed fighting the intermediaries?

[Beteta] "The purpose of that very commented-upon program is precisely to avoid intermediaries, to nationalize the fleet, and thus allow Pemex to own as many ships as possible, as many ships as its resources permit. This can be achieved insofar as possible, and it is not possible to do it in a very short term. In addition, the goal of this program is that the ships hired by Pemex be owned by Mexican enterprises, and not by Mexican enterprises that are intermediaries for foreign ships."

What would the advantages of this program be?

[Beteta] "We will obtain considerable economic benefits, because we will develop an activity that has been especially weak in our country, and we will also save a considerable amount of foreign exchange."

Further Report

PA090019 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 5 Sep 86 p 14

[Excerpt] Pemex Director Mario Ramon Beteta has said that the upturn in international petroleum prices is significant, but no way compensates for the damage caused by the energy crisis. He added that prices might recover and rise to $18 or $20 a barrel if the producing countries maintain discipline in export volumes.

Beteta was interviewed shortly before President Miguel de la Madrid arrived at the Magdalena Mixhuca Hall of Arms where the revolutionary unity breakfast was to be held. He stressed that Mexico does not seek new clients or to increase its sales of hydrocarbons abroad, but to fulfill its commitment to reduce the supply of fuels in the world market because supplies outstrip demand, a situation that does not permit the stabilization of prices.

For his part, Alfredo del Mazo, energy, mines, and parastate industry secretary, announced that on 18 and 19 September he will meet in Cancun with his Venezuelan counterpart, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, to decide on the strategy the two countries will adopt in view of the deterioration of petroleum prices.

The Pemex director indicated that Mexico has reduced its export ceiling from 1.5 million barrels a day to 1.35 million in an effort to contribute to the stabilization of the world petroleum market.

Discussing the upturn in petroleum prices, he said that this slight improvement "does not mean that victory can be proclaimed." However, it does represent hope for the producer countries. He added that they should reach an agreement on reducing their production He commented that the ideal thing would be to reach a price of $25 per barrel, which would make affordable the continuation of the exploration and development of new oil fields.

He also reported that the contract on the sale of petroleum for the U.S. reserve has expired and that a new contract has yet to be signed. The amount of exports to that country was running at 50,000 barrels per day. Beteta also said that Pemex will not work with foreign capital because it is clearly stated in the Constitution that it [not further identified] is a priority activity that must be handled by the government.

In addition, the Pemex director indicated that this parastatal enterprise will continue to maintain the basic petrochemical industry under its control and will offer to private enterprise every possibility for the growth of the secondary petrochemical industry.

Beteta said this during the meeting of the Association of Chemical Engineers, where he swore in the new board of directors of that organization headed by Fernando Manzanilla Sevilla, deputy director of Pemex projects and constructions. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA DESTROYED, ARRESTS MADE -- Saltillo, Coahuila, 28 Aug -- In a surprise operation Army troops have destroyed a marijuana plantation covering 15 hectares and arrested 45 people in Viesca municipality. They also confiscated nine vehicles and firearms of various calibers. Most of those arrested are peasants, and the owners of the marijuana crops have not been identified. [Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 29 Aug 86 p 27 PA]

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY TRADE SURPLUS — Exports of manufactured goods increased to $2.048 billion from January to April 1986, which shows a 23.7 percent growth over the same period last year, according to a report issued by the Secretariat of Programming and Budget. Meanwhile, imports in that sector totaled $1.075 billion, reflecting a reduction of 11 percent. Based on these figures, the trade balance in the manufacturing field registered a surplus of $973 million during the first 4 months of the year. [Excerpt] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 3 Sep 86 p 8 PA]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DROPS -- The National Institute of Geography, Statistics, and Data Processing, INEGI, has reported that industrial production dropped to minus 3.7 percent in the first half of 1986. The industrial growth rate was approximately 13 percent during the first few months of 1985 and dropped to minus 5.7 percent by June 1986. [Summary] [Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL (Financial World Supplement) in Spanish 29 Aug 86 p 1 PA]

COSTA RICA

ARIAS DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ISSUES IN INTERVIEW

PA042135 San Jose RUMBO in Spanish 29 Aug - 4 Sep 86 pp 5, 6, 7, 8

[Interview with Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez by Marcela Angulo and Ana Lupita Mora, date and place not given -- all quotation marks as published]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Arias, the document of economic analysis issued by the Social Christan Unity Party, PUSC, and the newspaper LA NACION's editorials, among others, have criticized your government for not showing a political will to make structural changes, despite the fact that Finance Minister Fernando Naranjo expressed his intentions to "bring up to date, modernize, and introduce new techniques into the production structure." Former President Oduber joined in that criticism, and said that your administration should correct its course and invest in the production area, a proposal with which you agreed. Would you give us examples to prove that you are fulfilling those demands?

[Arias] In one of my books I say that Costa Rica is a country that produces what it consumes, and consumes what it does not produce, and therefore has no other choice but to buy and sell abroad. Leaving aside political factions, I think that the democratic parties clearly know that to develop in the coming years, Costa Rica has to greatly increase its exports, and for that we require very important changes in our economy.

"You can call them structural changes, if you like." We are aware of that, but this is a democratic, pluralist country, where, as far as possible, decisions are made by consensus, and to attain consensus we need to yield, negotiate, and compromise. I cannot make those structural changes overnight. We have to make the economic, social, political, and all other changes in our own fashion -- convincing, not defeating -- in a gradual manner, but having the final goal clearly ahead of us.

"We are fully aware that we have to get more involved in the international market, since the Central American market is not a solution for this country's future. We have to diversify our production, and be more efficient to acquire more competitiveness, but those things cannot be done overnight."

[Correspondent] In addition to what you have mentioned, what things have you done, with a view to that change, in the initial months of your government?

[Arias] What are clear to me are our beliefs. These 4 years of struggle aim to increase productivity, because both the public and private sectors will have to produce more with the same resources, or perhaps with less; thus we are trying to decrease the public sector's deficit in terms of the GNP. In the exchange area we will continue with our serious, responsible policy of minidevaluations, so that exchange will never be a punishment for exporters.

"In the monetary area, we intend to act responsibly and use loans to encourage industrial and agricultural activities and not to finance the government's expanses. That has already been done, and we will maintain our achievement.

"We will not fall into the irresponsible demagogic practice of fulfilling all the various sectors' demands at the cost of endangering the stability achieved in 4 years. [paragraph continues]

As far as possible, we will struggle to increase national production efficiency. We will lower costs, but not necessarily by increasing income; however, this cannot be done overnight, because that would mean the ruin of all the local agricultural producers, who are largely protected at present. [sentence as published] "I cannot say yes to everyone, or to a group that wants everything to be done right away. I presume that the comments are from Jorge Guardia, or Miguel Angel Rodriguez, or Mr Alberto Di Mare; well...I cannot please them, if they want that change to be made overnight. I cannot fulfill the demands of ANDE, the National Association of Teachers; I cannot fulfill the price demands that the milk producers are requesting. I cannot please those who ask me to build local roads in the time they want, in the same way that I cannot give Mr Guillermo Constenla the money he is requesting in the budget."

[Correspondent] The fiscal deficit is one of the government's most serious problems. It has hindered the negotiations with the IMF. Could the intention of reducing [subejecutarlo] it by 15 percent become true? If so, would the programs of the various institutions be largely affected, since a large part of the budget is spent on administrative expenses?

[Arias] "We have made a counterproposal to the IMF. We proposed to gradually reduce the fiscal deficit in 3 years, but in three points, not in five as they requested. The figures we presented on that proposal that I remember are: to reduce the 1985 fiscal deficit from 7.6 percent to 4.6 percent of the GNP, that is to say, to reduce it by three points by the end of 1987.

"In the 1986 budget, we promised a 15 percent reduction [subejecucion]; in the one for 1986, which will soon be released, we will make a great effort to reduce the deficit by three points by the end of that year, in relation to 1985.

"Since there are several state enterprises that show a surplus, we should not only consider the 5 percent deficit in the GNP that the Costa Rican Government or the Central Bank report, but also balancing the deficit of the government and the Central Bank with the surplus of several institutions and public enterprises. If this is accepted by the end of 1987 we will have a 4.7 percent deficit of the GNP. The IMF does not care about the ways we use to achieve that goal, we are absolutely free to save and control our economy as we wish."

[Correspondent] Fernando Naranjo announced the sending of a tax reform bill to the Legislative Assembly. He said the bill will not increase taxation, but will organize and increase the efficiency of the tax system. What will be the key points of this reform, and when will the bill be ready?

[Arias] I cannot answer that question or make any comments on the key points of that reform, because the bill is not ready yet. The bill will probably be sent in November or December, but I cannot say which are the taxes that will be modified.

[Correspondent] The planning minister has announced that a new loan will be requested from the World Bank and that this involves making hard decisions that are not very attractive politically. Bearing in mind some sectors' reaction to the increase in prices and in other areas, don't you think that it is risky to take even harsher measures?

[Arias] I am going to do what I think I must. There will be no economic reactivation if we do not renegotiate the debt and if we do not obtain better payment conditions. We are going to need additional capital, preferably from international organizations such as the World Bank.

We are going to decide what credits we contract with for the World Bank, whether we obtain credits for tourism, the public sector, agriculture or industry or if we obtain a structural adjustment credit, a second SAL [structural adjustment lending]. All of them involve changing things and as with any change, some will benefit and some will be harmed, some will favor it and some will oppose it.

A president cannot aspire to be a diplomat and come out well with everyone. Moreover, my language is not the most diplomatic. There is a famous saying that states that when diplomats say yes, they mean perhaps; when they say perhaps, they mean no; and when they say no, they are not diplomats. In my case, I have to say yes or no with some frequency. I want to obtain credits from the World Bank and we will be deciding which ones and in what fields.

[Correspondent] The government has established a new debt policy. Nevertheless, the negotiation problems have been serious and we do not know what the situation is with the IMF and the consequences that this might have with other international organizations. What actions have been taken in this field and what means will be used to transfer the resources from abroad to production? As the debt contracts now stand, are they to be used to pay the debts?

[Arias] I have said that very soon Costa Rica plans to present to the creditors a very creative, responsible, and serious proposal that is absolutely essential for growth. We are a country that exports capital, and that is incompatible with the plans to reactivate the economy and to improve our people's living conditions. This is why we are trying to obtain not only the solidarity of the private creditors but also of the friendly nations that will be told at the opportune time in the Paris Club that we need help to achieve reactivation.

If we had to pay the debt under the terms in which it was contracted, we would have to allocate $800 million in 1987, a sum ridiculous to think about or to be able to meet. We will make the proposal in September or October. I have said that we are going to pay the debt but in order to do so we need to grow and if we are not allowed to grow, they can forget that Costa Rica will be able to pay them. We will ask that we be permitted to reactivate the economy so that in the future we can make the debt payments.

[Correspondent] When wages were increased, they were not in line with the increases in the price of the basic basket. This has led to reactions from pressure groups. Do you think such reactions might increase and create a climate of social agitation? Don't you think these measures are unpopular and that they affect the lower income sectors that are the ones paying for the financial problems of the public institutions?

[Arias] Of course they are unpopular. It would be wonderful if all the measures we adopted were popular, but let's be realistic. If I please the producers by raising the price of their products under the threat that if this is not done they will leave the market and be ruined, I will come out badly with the consumers; if I please the union members who want a wage increase by printing more money, then I will be in good standing with them but I will endanger the stability of prices and harm society.

What I have done is to call for a concerted effort to see if we can reach agreement in the next few years on a number of measures. It is necessary that the workers, management, and public sector do their utmost to reach a consensus.

[Correspondent] How do you plan to organize this concerted effort when the labor leaders who attended the 23 August meeting in La Catalina said -- according to LA NACION -- that the only thing they agreed upon was the absolute rejection of your administration's entire economic and social policy?

[Arias] I do not believe that this is the case. Costa Ricans have yet to regain 1980 peak salary levels. Middle class workers have not regained those salary levels. However, it is not only a matter of salaries, but of the per capita income, which has not recovered either. Recovery of the per capita income will depend on economic growth over the next few years. My commitment to labor is that we will act responsibly and seriously and consider the whole problem and not only its parts. For instance, what is good for the coffee growers will not necessarily be good for the country.

Costa Rica's interests are not an aggregate of individual interests. I must think of the nation as a whole and about the needs of society, within which the most needy are my main concern. I would be delighted to see middle class workers gain the salary levels they lost in 1981. However, I must keep in mind the landless peasants and workers who are not members of unions. I must keep slum dwellers in mind. I have an obligation toward them; and they are not unionized. I must think about small-scale farmers who are facing the threat of being pushed out of the market. Only now are they beginning to organize. I must think about the unemployed who have no union leaders to defend them. They do not march down Central Avenue or crowd onto the Assembly bleachers. This forces me to say no to many organized groups.

[Correspondent] The plan to create a housing finance system will allow for the construction of 6,000 housing units per year, we understand. That would mean 24,000 homes in 4 years. It has also been said that it will take 32 billion colones to build those 80,000 [as published] homes, and you yourself have admitted that there are not enough funds. How will you face up to the problem of living up to your campaign pledges? Organizations, including the National Patriotic Committee which supported your campaign, are complaining that the policy on this is not clear.

[Arias] I disagree with the focus of your question. I wish that the awareness we have created regarding the housing problem would exist with respect to other areas.

It would be excellent if the concern and commitment that exists regarding housing for the needy existed in connection with the need to increase exports, or in connection with other important issues.

For instance, with respect to decentralizing the government, we would like to see that process be undertaken with the same enthusiasm with which we are attempting to get money to resolve the housing problem.

Another problem that requires attention is the role of women in society. Another one is the need to preserve peace. I am the only one talking about the need to retain neutrality and I am not getting much support. I have yet to hear the business community say that I am right when I say that Costa Rica must not get involved in Central American armed conflicts.

There is a passion surrounding the housing problem. We will build those 80,000 units and many more. The funds are not abundant, but 6,000 units had already been built as my administration reached its 100th day in office.

We lowered interest (on credit) 4 points, and even 5 points in some cases. Cement sales have increased 35 percent over the past 2 months. This proves that the construction industry is on an upward trend.

We have tried to obtain funds to subsidize housing for those who cannot afford it. Although this plan has not crystalized, I believe it is a political fait accompli. The independent agencies are going to cooperate, so will the banks, and the mutual funds organizations. I am asking the country to help me get free funding, like that for schooling or health.

[Correspondent] In light of your concern over the housing problem and the steps taken to resolve it, don't you think, sir, that even if resources are handed out to those who do not possess means to pay for housing, unemployment will continue to be the overriding problem? That is: To what extent can the government continue to be paternalistic, assigning homes with subsidized funds, instead of promoting employment so that people can pay for their own homes?

[Arias] That is correct. You need not try to convince me about the need to resolve the unemployment problem. That is one of the most important aspects of the economic reactivation. I know I have said it before, but that does not depend on me, that depends on the renegotiation of the debt, the Nicaraguan war, and the uncertainty created by the repartriation of money that some Costa Ricans had in banks in Miami and other locations. Those things do not depend on me.

"However, let us assume that things will go well for us and we reactivate the economy; if we do not help the family that lives in a hovel by subsidizing the cost of their house they cannot purchase the house. Why is it that no one in Costa Rica asks why a child can go to school and not have to pay high registration fees? Because Costa Ricans decided over 100 years ago that education is free and paid for by the state. Why is it that today we question the idea of getting rid of hovels, which are a national embarrassment that arouse anger in even the most crass individuals, and why do we not decide to make housing cheaper?

"If we cannot subsidize that type of interest, well then let us subsidize construction materials or the premiums they must pay. The state should pay a part because the fact is that 40 percent of Costa Rican families cannot pay for a little 50-square meter house that costs 400,000 colones. Well then, let us sell them at 200,000 colones.

"These free resources would be for a certain sector of the population, the sector whose salaries, if they have salaries, do not allow them to purchase homes. This is what I am concerned about."

[Correspondent] In a comment to RUMBO a few days ago, former minister Armando Vargas said that there is a dearth of leading political personalities in your administration and that the peculiar composition of the upper echelons has confused liberalism and failed to garner the support of the PUSC [Social Christian Unity Party]. He said among other things, that this has prevented a consensus about your administration. Does Vargas' position reflect the views of some of the liberal sectors? How are your relations with the PLN [National Liberation Party]?

[Arias] It is absolutely normal for a consensus not to exist about my administration. It would be strange if it did, that is, if everybody thought that it is either excellent or a disaster. You will never find consensus about a government anywhere in the world. What you will find is that public opinion is split over the given government.

What I can state, to my satisfaction, is that after these 100 days most Costa Ricans think it has been a good administration. This has been learned through the poll the Center for Information Research is taking for LA NACION. It is good to know this because we have had to take unpopular steps. However, when weighing the pros and cons Costa Ricans have found more pros and I am pleased. This is great encouragement to go on.

As for my relations with the party, they are excellent. As secretary general I had an awful experience -- total isolation -- which I would not want for anybody else. This is not the case now with the current PLN secretary general (Rolando Araya). We see each other often and talk and I ask him for advice whever I need it. So far I have always received it. Now, after the accusation filed [by Nicaragua] at The Hague, I have told fellow party members that they must rally around the government. I am happy because of the party's identification not only with the government but with the people themselves. If there is anything that has united Costa Ricans it is that infamous accusation by the Sandinists.

Maybe some PLN people are not entirely pleased with my aides. I think I undertook a commitment and will make a great effort to fulfill it during these 4 years. During my campaign I talked about meritocracy [meritocracia] and of the best men regardless of their origin and party affiliation.

I imagine that hardcore [de hueso colorado] liberals have looked at two people who have not been active members of our party for a long time and, therefore, they must have raised questions about those two appointments. I am referring to Rodrigo Madrigal and Guido Fernandez.

I must say I am happy to have done away with the tradition that a person must have an active member of the PLN for long time to be able to reach an important post. I am happy because there is nothing I loathe more than dogmas, and this is mistaken dogmatism. I pledged to look for the best, and I do not think I made a mistake regarding them or the rest of the government.

I think it would be hard to find a man in Costa Rica more qualified to do his job Rodrigo Madrigal because of his know-how, experience, and prestige both inside and outside Costa Rica. To my satisfaction and that of Costa Ricans he is very much respected by those who have gotten to know him, such as his Latin American counterparts. They have told me that Costa Rica's foreign policy is in very good hands.

I need not say anything about Guido Fernandez, either. It hurts to know he is leaving the cabinet because I think he has done a great job during these past 100 days. He has acted with courage. We intend to rid the country of foreigners who do not deserve to live among us, and his hands have not trembled because he knows he has my full backing in the fight against drug trafficking, which is the country's worst scourge. We will be inflexible in the case of drug trafficking, and I think Guido knows this.

He is leaving for Washington because I think it would be very hard for us to find a better man to represent Costa Rica in the United States, not only because of his talent and experience, but because it is not secret that we are not spending what we should on foreign police. Nicaragua has an ambassador in Washington with 8 or 10 aides, including the porter. Nicaragua has an embassy with a staff of 40 people and has signed contracts with a number of interest groups to lobby before the government, the Congress, and the media.

In all this, the most important thing is the press, and I think that it is a blessing for Costa Rica to have an ambassador there who has great prestige as journalist, who is well-known by the leading personalities in the U.S. media, and who can sit down and write an editorial or respond to the Nicaraguan ambassador on radio or television.

[Correspondent] In RUMBO's special report on your first 100 days Miguel Angel Rodriguez remarked that you have not demonstrated an ability to build bridges to convince rather than to predominate in your political relations with the opposition, the leader of the PLN bloc, the Castillistas [followers of Carlos Manuel Castillo], the various pressure groups, and the international bodies. What is the reason for this lack of understanding? What is the reason for the lack of understanding between you and the Congress, between you and Jose Miguel Corrales, and between you and Dr Clara Zomer?

When I hear the quote from Rodriguez I ask myself if he really thinks that, and I imagine he doesn't. However, so be it. With respect to the rest, I can say that I do not want to introduce a style of government of permanent dialogue. I am convinced that four eyes see better than two.

I think it is an open fact that the Unity Coalition is adopting this stance of radical opposition because they think that they lost because they were soft on Luis Alberto Monge. Also, many PUSC supporters have told me that contrary to the situation 4 years ago, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, who lost 4 years ago, was thought to automatically have a second chance, and now it is not quite true. Therefore, to achieve this position they have to strike at the government and whoever strikes harder will have the highest leadership position within the Unity Coalition. I think this is a mistaken attitude.

Costa Ricans look for the ability to solve problems in their political leaders and admire their positive sides and constructive abilities, not constant criticism. It is very easy to criticize and destroy. What is difficult is to build. I was an opposition deputy, and now that loans are under discussion the opposition deputies can see that very often Oscar Arias voted in favor of loans during the Carazo administration.

They will discover many debates between the communists and myself during which I defended Carazo's borrowings. This shows that sometimes one agrees and sometimes disagrees. Why have I disagreed with Clara Zomer, Jose Miguel Corrales, or some other aide? Because this is absolutely normal, and it is good.

ARIAS ABSENT FROM ACTIVITY FOR 'HEALTH REASONS'

PA081359 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] President Oscar Arias has proposed the promotion of municipal governments as organs for social change, developmental actions, and as a solution for local and national problems. This was stated in a message he sent yesterday to Puriscal where the Municipal System Day was being celebrated. The president had been expected to attend, but it was announced that health reasons prevented this and that he would be represented by Justice Minister Luis Paulino Mora, who read his speech.

According to President Arias, the municipalities should integrate and coordinate the organized action of the communities. He stressed that participation will guarantee that the Costa Ricans will be factors of process and guardians of democracy.

In the speech he sent to Puriscal, the president recalled his commitment to strengthen the municipal system and his desire to distribute political power for which reason he said the government leaders must maintain a stance in line with that principle.

President Arias announced yesterday through the justice minister that he will soon submit a bill to the Legislative Assembly granting the municipalities a fixed percentage of the national budget. In this regard, Jorge Urbina, executive president of the Municipal Development and Counseling Institute, commented that along with these actions by the executive branch the municipalities should be attentive about collecting their own funds.

He noted that the local governmental organiztion and efficiency are linked to the size of their tasks and the available financial resources.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SWEARS IN PERALTA AS FOREIGN MINISTER

PA082341 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2326 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Today Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte swore in attorney Ricardo Acevedo Peralta as the new foreign minister, replacing Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Clarmount. The ceremony was held in the presidential palace and was attended by other state officials. Ricardo Acevedo Peralta has been deputy foreign minister until now.

Castillo Claramount resigned yesterday from the Foreign Ministry post after being elected secretary general of the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

The new foreign minister has been one of the people responsible for the government's policy in the border dispute between El Salvador and Honduras.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES REBEL MEETING IN PANAMA

PA082010 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The Salvadoran Government is willing to attend the second preliminary meeting in Panama since the FMLN-FDR are also willing to do so, Roberto Edmundo Viera, official government spokesman of the third round of peace talks, stated today. Viera said the government proposed to the guerrillas through the mediator the alternative of holding the second preliminary meeting in Panama if they did not accept such a meeting in Costa Rica. In this regard, Viera said the following:

[Begin recording] [Viera] If the guerrillas have accepted Panama, we are willing to have the meeting there. The initial proposal we formulated to Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas was holding the meeting in Costa Rica, but we presented Panama as an alternative. If the guerrillas have accepted the alternative of Panama, we will be present with our delegation there.

[Correspondent] The guerrillas maintain that the government demilitarize Sesori and operations must stop days before the third round of talks. The government says that it will not do this. What is the situation on this matter?

[Viera] We cannot permit the dialogue to be used to militarily strengthen one sector or to militarily weaken another. They propose the demilitarization of the entire area from the Honduran border to the Pan-American Highway, and from the San Miguel-La Union Departmental border and the Lempa River. The Armed Forces have been carrying out an operation for more than 30 days throughout that entire area. I want to tell you that those types of actions are independent of the preliminary discussions for the dialogue. I can give you an example: After it was agreed that the meeting would be held in Sesori, the gentlemen of the FMLN-FDR launched a transportation stoppage. We did not set any condition about not having any transportation stoppage so that the preliminary private meetings or the third dialogue meeting could be held. Afterward, when we visited Sesori to investigate the town's situation, we received a threat from the FMLN stating that it did not guarantee anything for us, that whatever happened to us was at our own risk, and that it did not want anything about Sesori to be made public.

We went there without telling them: If you do not let us go there and if we cannot maintain the minimum basic services there for the day of the meeting, the meeting cannot be held. I am mentioning this as an example to show that we cannot use the dialogue as an instrument to militarily weaken one sector, so that a party in the conflict can take over a geographic area that it has not seized as a result of its strategy of popular prolonged war. In this sense, that point is not included in our position of discussing things prior to the holding of the dialogue. The point we made clear in Mexico concerns security and the mechanisms to be used so the commanders can arrive, accompanied by members of the Red Cross and the diplomatic corps, in Sesori and leave without anything happening to them. That is what we are going to discuss.

[Correspondent] Regarding the security issue, we understand that this is the greatest obstacle facing the third round of talks. What will the government suggest in this regard?

[Viera] I believe that the problem lies in whether or not they want to hold a dialogue. For example, on 1 June, when the president extended an invitation for talks, the guerrillas' response was to attack San Miguel. What did the rebels do after we met with them in Mexico City to agree on the meeting and decide that it would be held in Sesori? They ordered a transportation stoppage and threatened the people. What else have they done? This time they have attacked two or three towns. I could mention four other examples, all incidents that have occurred since 1 June. They have carried out actions that make us believe they want the government to adopt a strong position, a position that would undermine the dialogue and give way to a military solution. We are going to hold the dialogue, we want to hold the dialogue. The problems they are creating only proves that they do not want the dialogue. This is why I have mentioned these incidents that have taken place during the days we have been discussing the third round of talks.

[Correspondent] Sir, the Salvadoran people only want peace. We see that the guerrillas propose one thing, and the government does not accept it; the government continues to surround Sesori with soldiers; it seems that the guerrillas and the government are just trying to play down what each side is saying and that the wishes for peace of the Salvadoran people are being overlooked. What are your feelings about this?

[Viera] Let us just recall Ayagualo. In Ayagualo we offered the protection of the Armed Forces. The guerrillas are aware that the Treasury and National Police offered protection in Ayagualo; that the streets were protected by the Army. They walked down the streets guarded by the Army. Their political groups, their mothers committees and political prisoners were there and they were protected by the security agents.

We feel that today they are only looking for an excuse and that they are trying to use the dialogue as an instrument to suggest the government's military weakness. That is something we cannot accept. We are willing to offer them every guarantee to travel to the place of the meeting; the president of the Republic himself, with his life and his presence, will guarantee the safety of the representatives of the FMLN-FDR who attend the meeting. If we accept this, and have Ayagualo as an example, then all we need is their determination to hold the meeting; that they sit down at the meeting and discuss peace. I think the members of the armed groups who are up in the mountains, those Salvadorans who are enduring hunger and disease, who have no protection against the bad weather, who do not have food, are waiting for their guerrialla commanders to sit down and talk and find peace so that they can back and struggle for their political aspirations within a legal environment and an environment of respect for their rights, an environment that will guarantee them a worthy life and mechanisms for participation.

I think that the guerrilla commanders should become aware of this situation and not continue to create more suffering for those people who are up in arms in the mountains. They must know that they can struggle for their rights within a legal environment and that is is not necessary for them to endure bad weather and other situations because of the stubborn attitude adopted by some guerrilla commanders. If they understand this, we can reach specific agreements in Sesori, agreements that will bring peace to our country.

[Correspondent] Mr Viera, some Army departmental commanders believe that no where in the world has talking with the rebels ever resulted in peace. Does this mean that the Army does not believe in the dialogue, but that it is willing to support it

[Viera] There is some truth to this. Talking with the sectors that are up in arms does not bring absolute peace. Dialogue is one of the many mechanisms that must be promoted. We must also promote social changes, social justice, mechanisms to achieve equal rights, mechanisms for political participation, etc. All this must be promted in conjunction with the dialogue. Dialogue alone would be useless because the other social, economic, and political problems would create problems and prevent a national agreement. From this point of view I understand that peace will not be achieved just by talking with the rebels and we must be very clear when explaining this to the Salvadoran people. Peace in El Salvador will not come from the meeting in Sesori, however, some little things that will prove the two sides are willing to search for this peace can come from the Sesori meeting. These talks can establish a quantitatiave and qualitative basis and become a step forward in the search for peace. We, President Duarte's government, will never put aside the mechanism of reason as a means to find a solution to a social and military conflict like the one we are experiencing. [end recording]

In conclusion, the government spokesman said that he will meet with President Jose Napolean Duarte this afternoon to discuss the possibility of sending the same delegation to Panama or appointing new government representatives in face of the FMLN-FDR's suggestions.

MSGR RIVERA VIEWS PREPARATORY MEETINGS, DIALOGUE

PA081223 Paris AFP Spanish 0112 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Sep (AFP) -- Arturo Rivera, archbishop of San Salvador, has said that it is "natural" that the government and the guerrillas have hardened their positions prior to the third round of dialogue scheduled for 19 September in Sesori, San Miguel Department.

The Salvadoran rebel fronts said last night that President Napoleon Durate's position "is an action that is blocking the possibility to reach agreements on security aspects for the third dialogue meeting."

However, the prelate said today that "the third round of dialogue, as well as the upcoming preparatory meetings, will take place despite the prevailing skepticism on the results of this new meeting."

After officiating mass at the Metropolitan Cathedral, the archbishop refused to disclose the place and data for the second preparatory meeting between the government and the FMLN and FDR, because the announcement that it would take place in Costa Rica annoyed the rebels. Msgr Rivera said that "the place for this meeting must kept secret until deemed appropriate; that it could even be [kept secret] until it has actually taken place, because the objective is to solve important aspects for the implementation of the third round."

According to a communique released last night in the Costa Rican capital, President Napoleon Duarte said last Friday that in the face of the opposition front's refusal to meet in Costa Rica, Panama could serve as an alternate site, which is acceptable to the rebels. During his homily, Msgr Rivera said that the Church is willing to continue working on the preparation of the third round of dialogue, because "I think that we can and must make progress in this painful process to end the war."

As for the situation of the negotiations between the government and the guerrillas to exchange Colonel Napoleon Avalos for an underermined number of political prisoners, the archbishop said that work continues to determine who are truly members of labor unions or humanitarian organizations and not guerrilla combatants.

The FMLN has held Col Avalos, former Civil Aeronautics director, for the past 10 months and has conditioned his release to all imprisoned workers and labor union and humanitarian organization members.

Msgr Rivera chose not to give more details on this negotiation to avoid hindering it. However, he said that a list including 24 people recently presenterd to President Duarte by the rebels "could be expanded." In addition, the prelate also commented on a meeting involving members of the church with General Adolfo Blandon, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, who explained a national plan called "united to reconstruct," which aims to help the people most affected by the war.

Msgr Rivera said: "I was the first to speak out to recall the position and role of the Church in the face of the current conflict, which is to help its victims; as for the conflict itself, the aim is to humanize it, shorten it, prevent it from spreadin;g further, and seek a political solution via dialogue."

He pointed out that the church is trying to eradicate the profound causes of the conflict "which are rooted in man's heart," without forgetting that the conflict also has socioeconomic and ideological causes that we must acknowledge and overcome.

Finally, Msgr Rivera said that resettlement programs must be open to all those displaced who wish to return to their places of origin without discrimination and in keeping with a concrete and well organized project; he pointed out that we priests have not received good references about the Civil Defense (paramilitary corps).

CASTILLO CLARAMOUNT VIEWS PDC LEADERSHIP ROLE

PA082318 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Report by Venancio Ramirez]

[Text] Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, the new Christian Democratic Party [PDC] secretary general, said in a news conference today that he will support the peacemaking efforts being taken by President Jose Napoleon Duarte. Castillo Claramount, former foreign minister of El Salvador, did not wish to announce the name of his repalcement. The new foreign minister is to be sworn in this afternoon by president Jose Napoleon Duarte.

[Begin recording] [Castillo Claramount] My position has not changed. I continue to be a politician, I support the government's initiatives, and I support the peacemaking efforts underway in the country.

As PDC secretary general I will continue to sponsor these efforts, and, as of today, the party tasks will be a full-time job for me. I will work mainly on the organization and formation of the party, and on giving a more positive meaning to party unity.

[Correspondent] Who will replace you as foreign minister?

[Castillo Claramount] The president of the republic will swear in the new foreign minister this afternoon.

[Correspondent] Who will that person be?

[Castillo Claramount] The president will announce that this afternoon. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

BORGE RAPS CONTRAS IN PUERTO RICO, U.S. POLICIES

PA081801 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The U.S. Government plans to give clandestine training in Puerto Rican territory to the mercenary forces, reported Commander Tomas Borge, interior minister, during the closing of the celebrations of the eighth anniversary of the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committee] yesterday in Diriamba.

Borge played down the possibilities that the Honduran Government may grant its permission to the mercenary forces to receive military training, and added:

[Begin Borge recording] The famous financial aid and the CIA assistance for the CR [expansion unknown; possibly a reference to the counterrevolutionaries] will soon be here. Where will these counterrevolutionaries be trained? In Nicaragua? [Crowd shouts: No!] They cannot, they cannot because Sandino's cubs are after them. [Woman shouts: "In the cemetery!"] We are going to train them in the cemetery, our companera says! Well, Honduran President Azcona has said he will not allow Honduran territory to be used for this purpose. One never knows whether or not these people are talking seriously.

However, the White House, with its usual scorn for Latin American presidents, has assured that Azcona's reluctance is not a problem for them, that they can make him change his position with new commercial agreements; that is, by giving, by improving the Judas' 30 pieces of silver.

We have learned from very reliable sources that the Yankee government plans as an alternative to give clandestine training in Puerto Rican territory to the counterrevolutionary units. This training encompasses a course to be carried out, they say, by the so called civic action. Do you remember the National Guard's civic action? Do you remember that, or have you already forgotten it? Well, it is something similar to what they have at the time of the chiguin [Somoza]. I assume that they plan to hand out little mirrors, candies, aspirins, and twisted smiles. Can you imagine one of those murderer National Guards, smiling at a peasant? They believe that the girls, the pretty girls from Diriamba will welcome them with open arms. We have already welcomed them, we have already received them, after we expelled them. We will continue to receive them as they deserve, as murderers, as traitors of the fatherland, as wolves, as bloodthirsty scoundrels [pillas], as mercenary soldiers, as enemies we did not fear or will ever fear, enemies for whom we had no mercy or will ever have any mercy. [end recording]

The revolutionary leader also said the Reagan administration has used the Miskito problem to attack the revolution. He also said that Reagan, with the scorn he feels for the underdeveloped and poor nations, has attacked in Africa what he says he is defending in Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] The Reagan administration has used -- as you are aware -- the Miskito problem to attack the revolution. No one can doubt that the Yankees are true masters of lies. They pursue the Indians in the United States. Why do they care about the Atlantic coast? Have you ever heard about South Africa, about apartheid, about the brutal discrimination against blacks there? Mr Reagan supports apartheid and is against blacks, and all of sudden Mr Reagan is supporting the Miskitos. Who can believe him? Has he allocated hundreds of millions of dollars to finance the liberation movements in South Africa? Of course not! However, he has allocated millions of dollars to raise the Miskitos up in arms. We are achieving peace little by little there, developing an autonomy plan, and the Yankees are doing all they can to (?destroy) this plan. [end recording]

Finally, Borge recalled how the CIA is using the Miskitos to attack the revolution.

[Begin recording] Not long ago, in northern Zelaya [words indistinct] a commando from the group called KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous People] prepared by Major Lee [not further identified] in Honduras and a CIA official. A man called Adan Artola also participated in this, [words indistinct] this group and sent it to Nicaragua to search for information on the Army's support systems, kinds of weapons, all the information they need to investigate the people's opinion for military purposes.

What happened to the famous command made up of 12 men? Counterintelligence, the state security infiltrated them, and it was totally destroyed. They even brought a compass back as a souvenir. Here is the compass, as a symbol. Look how beautiful the compass is. This compass will now mark the path for new and overwhelming victories of the people. [applauses] People do not want war, the Miskitos do not want a war, they are now defending the autonomy plan and defend peace. [end recording]

EPS CLAIMS 300 REBELS KILLED IN ATLANTIC REGION

PA090305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0023 GMT 9 Sep 86

[By Dennis Garcia Salina]

[Text] Managua, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Interior Ministry reported today that the EPS "completely" wiped out a group of 300 rebels who were trying to begin a counterrevolutionary wave of action in the main Atlantic coast region. According to official sources, the anti-Sandinists intended to seize Laguna de Perlas, "set the community of Hallover on fire," and kidnap Miskitos, sumus, ramas, and garifonos of those sectors.

The Interior Ministry reported that on 18 August the EPS completely decimated the rebels' "military intelligence command" which was planned to operate in the vast Zelaya Norte area in the Atlantic coast. Military sources did not specify if there were any EPS casualties, and did not disclose the exact number of rebel casualties. The security organizations reported that the mission of the anti-Sandinist command during the months of August and September was to locate bases, as well as the air, sea, and ground units in the Zelaya Norte region. In addition, the special group had as its goal the detection of troops movements, and amount of means and number of forces, as well as the combat readiness of the Army and Interior Ministry troops.

Zelaya Norte is the country's largest geographic region. In it are located the principal lumber projects and the spent gold mines of the Atlantic coast.

Interior Ministry Subcommanders Leonel Espinoza and Salvador Perez explained that the anti-Sandinist group was trying "to create an intelligence network in all the Atlantic coast communities." The authorities noted that the anti-Sandinist group, headed by the leaders "Black Eagle" and "Kumalutia," entered Nicaraguan territory in early August.

First, the anti-Sandinists' "specific mission" was to enter into the Yulo region to kill Indian leaders who favor the dialogue and the suspension of hostilities with the government. The sources disclosed that the special rebel group was also planning to become acquainted wit the "people's opinion" of the Sandinist government in that vast Atlantic region. They explained that the "warmongering forces" operating in the Atlantic coast are no longer indians who are seeking to recover the autonomy of that region, but members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), mostly made up of former Somozist guardsmen, the source added.

The plans of the FDN forces consist of "kidnapping" Indians in order to force them to join their counterrevolutionary battalions. Subcommander Espinoza described the rebel method as "inhuman and criminal, and noted that it is only leading the Miskito people to misery, extermination, and death."

FSLN RESPONDS TO POLITICAL PARTIES PROPOSAL

PA071713 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text[The FSLN National Directorate response to the proposals presented by the bloc of five political parties states that it agrees with the need to achieve a broad national consensus to resolve the current problems Nicaragua is experiencing, in particular in reference to the future political constitution.

Since the constitution is fundamental for the Republic, it should encompass the nature of the revolution and its rules for coexistence among Nicaraguans based on the principles of political pluralism, mixed economy, and nonalignment, already in the 19 July 1979 document.

The note from the FSLN National Directorate emphasizes that it has always been willing to hold a multilateral or bilateral dialogue with the political parties represented in the National Assembly, but it disagrees with the manner the parties have used to carry out these kinds of talks.

We believe that in the current circumstances the country is enduring, the suspension of the constitutional process proposed by you to open a national dialogue will not help the efforts we are making to achieve peace. On the contrary, showing a feeling of instability would open the doors to the counterrevolutionary forces obtaining a political space in the country to accompany the U.S. interventionist escalation, the FSLN states.

The FSLN also noted that the talks with the FSLN and the Nicaragua Government should be carried out with patriotism, honesty, and without conditions.

We believe that to achieve peace is a priority for Nicaragua. It is true that the approval of the constitution by itself will not bring peace to our country, but undoubtedly it will be a very important element in promoting this process and establishing the foundations to continue advancing in this direction.

It is undeniable that the political constitution debate, in the middle of the national state of emergency, does not fulfill all the conditions we would have wished to have for all the political parties and other economic, social, and religious organizations involved together with our people in this debate. Nevertheless, the government is taking all the necessary measures to guarantee the rights of the political parties to hold meetings and circulate freely in order to carry out their tasks and also to allow the media to report with total freedom and with no censorship all the positions stated by the political parties.

By reiterating its willingness to reopen the dialogue with all the sectors, the FSLN states that it reaffirms its decision to talk -- as it has been doing -- with almost all of you on the constitutional and military topics, the economic crisis, international policy, or about any other subject or matter you with to discuss with the FSLN.

The response by the FSLN vanguard is signed by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the National Assembly.

UNO REJECTS OPPOSITION-GOVERNMENT DIALOGUE

PA061251 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpt] San Jose, 5 Sep (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, rejected the "exchange of views" that five Nicaraguan opposition parties plan to hold with the Sandinist government.

In a communique released during a press conference today, the UNO expressed doubts about the "opposition" nature of the five parties and described the proposal as part of "the overall propaganda plan of the Sandinist military dictatorship."

The communique added that the only dialogue that "could save Nicaragua must be held with the genuine opposition represented in Nicaragua by the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board and abroad by the UNO."

Five of the seven parties represented at the National assembly -- the Popular Social Christian Party, the Independent Liberal Party, the Communist Party of Nicaragua, the Socialist Party, and the Democratic Conservative Party -- proposed on 1 September a national dialogue to the Sandinist government. The proposal was accepted by the Managua leaders. [passage omitted]

NONALIGNED MOVEMENT AFFIRMS NATIONAL SUPPORT

PA061718 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday, the Nonaligned Movement approved a political declaration on Nicaragua. The Eighth Nonaligned Summit has condemned the United States for its aggressions on Nicaragua. The following is a special report for this new program filed from Zimbabwe by ANN.

The Eighth Nonaligned Summit yesterday condemned the United States for its aggression on Nicaragua. It asked its members to provide whatever aid the Nicaraguans need to safeguard their sovereignty.

The chiefs of state and government's consensus in condemning and rejecting the U.S. destabilization policy for Nicaragua has been considered in Harare as a victory for Nicaragua.

This is the first time that a summit of nonaligned chiefs of state has issued a political declaration urging all the members of the movement to provide whatever assistance Nicaragua may need to safeguard its rights to self-determination, national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The eighth summit has stated its indignation over the U.S. approval of aid for the contras attacking Nicaragua.

The chiefs of state stated in their declaration their indignation over the U.S. congressional approval of aid for the contras, especially over the decision to authorize the CIA to direct, control, and train the mercenary army.

One of the most important paragraphs of the political declaration on Nicaragua at the nonaligned summit notes that the chiefs of state condemn the intensification of the aggression and the military attacks and other actions against Nicaragua's rights to sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity, stability, and self-determination.

In this context, the chiefs of state especially condemned the violation of Nicaragua's air space and territorial waters, the holding of military maneuvers and other acts of intimidation, the threats of seizure and occupation of territory, the selective bombing of Nicaraguan territory, and the utilization of neighboring countries as bases of aggression and for training mercenary groups.

The eighth summit has declared that U.S. state terrorism has resulted in death for thousands of Nicaraguans. The acts of sabotage, air and naval attacks, the placing of mines in Nicaragua's most important ports, and the implementation of economic coercion measures that include a commercial embargo were condemned by the Nonaligned Movement through its political declaration on Nicaragua approved at the eighth summit meeting, in Zimbabwe.

The chiefs of state affirm in that declaration that such acts of terrorism have produced the death of thousands of Nicaraguans and heavy economic losses and are an obstacle to the normal development of that country. The declaration also calls for the immediate suspension of all the threats and hostile activities against Nicaragua, including attacks, the financing of mercenary groups, and the economic coercion measures adopted against the Nicaraguan people and government.

Journalists covering the summit have viewed the declaration as unusually strong and direct in pointing to the active role the United States plays in the Central American area, especially in Nicaragua.

The Nonaligned Movement has urged the United States to renew talks with Nicaragua. The movement has also urged the United States to obey the ruling of the International Court of Justice.

ANN concludes its report by noting that the chiefs of state of the Nonaligned Movement have urged the U.S. Government to renew talks with the Nicaraguan Government and demand abidance of the ruling of the International Court of Justice in favor of our country.

The chief of state praised and backed the diplomatic efforts of the Contadora Group and the Lima Support Group. They also praised the Nicaraguan Government for the constructive measures it has adopted in favor of a peaceful resolution of the Central American crisis in the framework of the Contadora Group.

REPORTAGE OF CASTRO VISIT, ACTIVITIES IN ANGOLA

PA081220 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Report by Radio Havana correspondent Pedro Martinez Pirez in Luanda, Angola -- live or recorded]

[Text] Hello, dear listeners. We are here at 4 February International Airport of Luanda, the Angolan capital. The four-engine Ilyushin 62-M jetliner carrying Cuban President Fidel Castro and other members of the Cuban delegation that has just taken part in the historic summit of Zimbabwe has arrived at this moment, 1800 local time, Sunday, 7 September.

Luanda is exactly 2,200 km northwest of Harare, where slightly over 16 hours ago the Eighth Nonaligned Summit adjourned after approving important declarations of a political and economic nature as well as special resolutions regarding an increase in moral, political, and economic support to the national liberation movements in southern Africa and the frontline countries. Zimbabwe and Angola are two of the Frontline States that are jointly struggling with Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Botswana to stop South Africa's expansionism and to contribute to the elimination of apartheid.

President Fidel Castro is climbing down the plane's steps at this moment. He embraces his Angolan colleague Jose Eduardo Dos Santos. President Dos Santos is accompanied by Foreign Minister Afonso Van Dunem and President Fidel Castro by the other members of the Cuban delegation -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jorge Risquet, members of the Politburo; and Carlos Aldana and Carlos Lage, members of the Central Committee.

At this moment President Fidel Castro is saluting Foreign Minister Van Dunem and Ambassador Rodolfo Puentas Ferro, the Cuban ambassador to Angola. Many newsmen are here at the airport to receive President Castro. This is the second time that the leader of the Cuban revolution has come to Angolan soil, which has been fertilized by the blood of the sons of the two nations in their common struggle for the sovereignty and freedom of Agostinho Neto's homeland.

Presidents Castro and Dos Santos are now reviewing the honor guard that is in formation here at the airport. The Angolan people have a pleasant memory of the previous visit by this man whom they also call Commander in Chief Fidel Castro because of the strong, historic ties of brotherhood linking us.

Presidents Castro and Dos Santos have now begun saluting the other members of the government and the MPLA, the Angolan Labor Party. Present are the other members of the MPLA Politburo, cabinet ministers, and other high-ranking officials of this southern African country. The top Cuban leader has also visited Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Somalia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Algeria, and Libya on the African continent.

The Cuban president continues saluting the Angolan leaders and the diplomatic corps accredited in Angola. The official and popular welcome given to Cuban President Castro has concluded now, at exactly 1805 today, Sunday, 7 September 1986.

Comments on Troops in Angola

FL082350 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] During a friendship ceremony this afternoon in Luanda, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said the imperialists may have thought we would not be able to resist for so long in Angola, 11 years. We will be in Angola 2 times 11 years and 10 times 11 years [as heard], said Castro. He added, we will not be there 10 times 11 years or 2 times 11 years because we have seen how our Angolan brothers have advanced; we have seen how the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, the FAPLA'S, have become an enormous force.

A country is not conquered with nuclear weapons, stressed Fidel. They have to fight with millions of men and women, he said, and when one country does not wish to be conquered, there is no one who can conquer it and they, the enemies, know where they will find their grave.

Reaffirms Solidarity

PA090112 Havana International Service in Spanish 2340 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Report from Luanda, Angola, by Radio Havana correspondent Pedro Martinez Pirez]

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro and Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos have renewed their commitment to struggle against apartheid, for Namibia's independence, and for the security of the Front Line States that are being threatened by Pretoria's racist regime. During a friendly meeting held in Luanda on Monday, the two presidents pointed out that the origin of the conflict in South Africa is in the existence of a fascist and racist regime in Pretoria that subjugates its people, illegally occupies Namibia, and attacks the neighboring independent countries.

Fidel Castro underscored the statements made in Harare during the Eighth Nonaligned Summit regarding the presence of the Cuban internationalist forces in Angola. Castro said that the Cuban internationalist forces will remain in Angola as long as they are needed and as long as apartheid continues to be practiced.

Castro said that the establishment of real linkage [preceding word in English] between the end of apartheid and the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist force from Angola must be a decision reached between the two sovereign governments and not as a condition for Namibia's independence, as Pretoria and Washington are attempting to do.

Fidel Castro said that racists and imperialists do not allow the Cuban troops in Angola to rest, but these troops will remain in Angola as long as the Angolans need them. Castro said that the Cubans do not sell themselves, surrender, or get tired, and added that in their joint struggle, Angola and Cuba not only defend Angola's freedom and sovereignty but also defend the right of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa to rid themselves of apartheid, defend the security of all the Front Line States, and defend Africa's and mankind's dignity.

Meanwhile, President Dos Santos renewed his solidarity with the South African national liberation movements and added that he is sure that the end of apartheid is near.

Views Resistance to 'Imperialists'

PA090120 Havana International Service in Spanish 2340 GMT 8 Sep 86

["Excerpts" of speech given by Cuban President Fidel Castro in Luanda, Angola; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Undoubtedly, one of the most important things history will recall will be the fact that, despite the distance, when the South African racists were invading Angola our people did not hesitate to cross the seas and come to this country to struggle by the side of their Angolan brothers, and to help protect their independence and revolution in the face of the imperialist attack and in the face of the attack of the fascists and racists.

Some 11 years have gone by since that day, 11 years. The imperialists probably thought we would get tired; the imperialists and the racists probably thought we would not be able to hold on too long. They probably thought that the Angolans and the Cubans would not be able to resist their aggressions and attacks for so long.

However, we proved to them that it is possible to resist them. We have taught them that despite the enourmous efforts, we, the Cubans, have been capable of standing by the side of the Angolan people for 11 years. I am sure that we are capable of showing the imperialists we can stand by the Angolan people for the next 11 years, for 2 times 11 years, and for 10 times 11 years. [applause] This is how the honor, courage, integrity, internationalism and greatness of a people are measured; a people that does not surrender, sell itself, or become tired. [applause]

Speaks at Solidarity Ceremony

FL090125 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] A true festival of friendship and solidarity comprised the ceremony held today in Luanda in which the president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, Fidel Castro, and Angolan leader Jose Eduardo Dos Santos participated.

According to our special correspondent, Irma (Cacares), the two statesmen received lengthy applause upon stressing the historic ties that unite our people in the struggle for Angola's independence against the mercenary forces that have tried unsuccessfully to destroy that country's revolution.

President Castro, who arrived in Angola on a friendly and working visit, ratified Cuba's decision to remain with that country's combatants as long as the reprehensible segregationist regime exists. Fidel reiterated that for those interested in linking the withdrawal of Cuban troops to Namibia's independence, he proposed an end to apartheid. When apartheid disappears, he said, Namibia will be independent and the front line countries will cease to be threatened and then not a single Cuban will remain in Angola. Fidel called Pretoria's policy an embarassment and an injury to all peoples.

Angolans and Cubans are writing a heroic page against the most reprehensible act of this era, said the commander in chief. In another act held in Luanda, Fidel placed a floral wreath in commemoration of Cubans who have fallen in Angola. Our special correspondent agress that Angolan media are extensively covering Castro's second visit to Angola.

COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. PROPAGANDA AGAINST NICARAGUA

PA051320 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] Recent reports indicate that Ronald Reagan's government is bent on distorting the Nicaraguan situation so that U.S. and world opinion will approve increased imperialist aggression against the revolution that triumphed on 19 July 1979. Everyone is aware of the undermining work being done by the Yankee Agents to prevent Nicaragua from becoming the host of the Nonaligned Movement's ninth summit. Choosing the country to host the ninth summit is a task that involves the more than 100 countries currently meeting in Harare.

At the same time, the counterrevolutionary leaders -- who, despite the aid they are receiving from Washington, cannot defeat the Sandinist process militarily -- are now trying their luck with a propaganda war. The so-called Nicaraguan Opposition Unity recently sent the gangster [preceding word in English], Arturo Cruz, Jr., to Buenos Aires to open an office for counterrevolutionary propaganda that will be financed with some of the $100 million that the U.S. Congress decided to give the former Somozist mercenaries on 25 June. In Buenos Aires, Cruz met with Deputy Maria Julia Alsogaray, member of the rightist coalition Union of the Democratic Center, who was appointed to head the contra's office in Buenos Aires and promote, among the members of the Argentine legislative branch, hostile positions against Nicaragua. As far as this woman is concerned, Argentina's support for a negotiated solution in Central America is inadmissible.

Also, the Union of the Democratic Center is sponsoring a meeting in Buenos Aires with so-called illustrious personalities like Jeane Kirkpatrick, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations; Spanish fascist Manuel Fraga Iribarne; former Bolivian dictator Hugo Banzer; and other leaders of the international ultraright. Nicaragua will no doubt be on the agenda. Those movements support Ronald Reagan's intentions to present Nicaragua -- a nation of barely more than 3 million people, and territorially smaller than any U.S. state -- as tremendously dangerous for the domestic security of the largest imperialist power. What they are really trying to do is to reimplant in the minds of the U.S. people the slogan: America is Back [preceding words in English], or that the United States is returning to its world primacy. This is aimed at erasing the feeling of frustration in many U.S. citizens following the great victory of the Vietnamese people. To do this, Reagan is instrumenting shows of force against small and poor countries that the propaganda machine presents as dangerous powers with horrible totalitarian intentions.

Within Nicaragua, the favorite weapon for that propaganda war was the newspaper LA PRENSA, closed since June of this year, 2 days after the U.S. Congress approved the delivery of $100 million to the former Somozists. Shortly before that, in April LA PRENSA codirector Jaime Chamorro had expressed to THE WASHINGTON POST his support for the U.S. warmongering policy against Nicaragua. In June, together with LA PRENSA director Violeta Chamorro, he was feted in Washington for his efforts to obtain congressional support for Reagan's actions against the Nicaraguan people.

Unfortunately for the White House and its spokesmen, everything shows that the prestige of the Sandinist revolution grows greater each day. Nicaragua is an outstanding member of the Nonaligned Movement, and its candidacy to become the site of its ninth summit is supported by a large number of its members.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA COMMENTS ON HARARE SUMMIT

PA061530 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Interview with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra by Radio Havana correspondent Pedro Martinez Pirez in Harare; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez] President Ortega, I would like to know what it has meant for Nicaragua to come here, so near to South Africa, to express its solidarity with the Frontline States and at the same time receive the solidarity of the Third World.

[Ortega] This is truly a very interesting and rich experience for me. This is the second time I have visited Harare. I was here in 1980 shortly after the triumph in Nicaragua to participate in the events of the occasion of Zimbabwe's independence. Today, we are here attending the eighth summit which is being held in the same place we visited a few years ago. The situation has undoubtedly evolved favorably for the interests of the people of South Africa, for the people of Namibia, for this area of southern Africa, and international public opinion has also changed favorably. The situation in South Africa has become a main issue thanks to the heroic struggle of the South African and Namibian people. The fact that we are meeting here in Harare is one of the best ways to show our solidarity with their current struggle against racism and apartheid.

[Martinez] Commander, it has been frequently said here that Nicaragua is also a frontline country. Why?

[Ortega] Because we are fighting in Latin America along with Cuba and the Latin American progressive and democratic forces against imperialism's aggressive and hegemonistic positions demonstrated in the political, military, and economic fields through attacks and other actions against Latin American interests.

[Martinez] Will the aid approved by the U.S. Congress and the Reagan administration be condemned here in Harare?

[Ortega] [Words indistinct] sure that a clear position in this regard will be expressed here, which will reflect support for the internatioinal juridical order, for the ICJ ruling, which will also condemn the Reagan administration's policy, which has replied to the court's ruling by sending more money and military advisers to Nicaragua and encouraging the CIA to operate openly in our country.

[Martinez] We have been talking about the significance for Nicaragua of the fact that you represented Latin America and the Caribbean at the inaugural session. We would like to know your opinion of Latin America's presence here at the eighth summit. How is Latin America's presence in the Nonaligned Movement being felt?

[Ortega] Definitely, Latin America's presence has become stronger, and this reflects the desires of the Latin American peoples who favor independence and self-determination and are against imperialism. The Latin American governments -- independently of their political or ideological positions -- cannot be deaf to their people's outcry. Here there are governments of different ideological characteristics converging in the Nonaligned Movement with a common interest, which is the defense of our people's self-determination, the struggle against apartheid, racism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and against all forms of domination and exploitation.

[Martinez] Would you like to add anything else to this interview, Commander?

[Ortega] Well, my greetings to the Cuban people. I also want to thank Companero Fidel Castro, the president of Cuba, for his words, which were highly praised here at the meeting. He expressed once again the Cuban people's great feelings of solidarity toward the peoples of the world and toward the African people. He was also clear in showing his solidarity toward Nicaragua, and he even supported Nicaragua's candidacy to become the site of the next summit, of the (?ninth) summit.

ALMEIDA MEETS BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

FL061654 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1404 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The Bulgarian News Agency reports that Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Central Review Commission of the Bulgarian Communist Party has met with Politburo member Juan Almeida, president of the National Committee for Control and Revision of the Communist Party of Cuba.

In an atmosphere of cordiality and camaraderie, the two leaders exchanged experience in the area of the control and review of their parties.

AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH VIETNAMESE DEFENSE MINISTER

FL061652 Havana Radio Reloj network in Spanish 1412 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Vietnamese Defense Minister Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo, has met with the Cuban ambassador to Vietnam Armando Saucedo Yerro.

During the meeting, the Vietnamese leader and Cuban diplomat exchanged information on their respective countries' situation and development of bilateral relations.

SUGAR HARVEST TO BE HELD IN TWO STAGES

FL051314 Havana Radio Progeso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] In order to achieve the greatest milling capacity possible, the next sugar harvest will be performed in two stages. The first stage will be from the start of the harvest to 28 February. The second stage will continue from 28 February to the conclusion of the task.

The plan is based on the greatest production achieved during the first stage with the equipment available, principally with the harvesters and the convenience of creating a reserve of that means of production to use them during the second stage to maintain the anticipated use of the potential norm.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

JAMAICAN DESIGNATED AS NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

FL081538 Bridgetown CANA in English 1456 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Road Town, Tortola, B.V.I. Sep 8, CANA -- Jamaican-born Kark Sinclair Atterbury is the new attorney general in the British Virgin Islands, the deputy governor's office announced.

Atterbury, who is on a two year contract, succeeds Jack Hughes, who had been acting attorney general since last November when Barbadian Lewis Hunte resigned to go into private practice here. The new attorney general was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, London, in 1968 and was admitted to the Jamaica bar in 1971.

GRENADA

ALEXIS ACCUSES LIBYA OF MALTREATING GRENADIANS

FL071430 Bridgetown CANA in English 1413 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Sep 6, CANA -- Grenada's Labour Minister Dr Francis Alexis has accused the African state of Libya of maltreating Grenadians working there on contract. Our brothers and sisters in Libya are being exploited, he told supporters of the ruling New National Party (NNP) government during a public meeting.

Alexis complained that the Grenadians were being victimized by what he called the irresponsibility which passes for government in Libya under Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Today any Grenadian who goes to Libya must understand that he stands to be victimized by that madman in Libya. Today in Libya our Grenadian brothers and sisters are catching ass..., he remarked.

Several Grenadians were offered job contracts mainly in the construction industry in Libya during the 1979-83 rule of the Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG). The PRG had close ties with Libya. After the PRG lost power, all Libyan diplomats on the island were expelled by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon.

Alexis said he had letters Grenadians in Libya sent to relatives complaining of harsh treatment. The Grenada minister remarked that in one letter the brother is reporting that for four days on end all he could get to chew on is a piece of watermelon and some water. Alexis said that despite such treatment some Grenadians were prepared to visit Tripoli to sign pacts. This was an apparent reference to the leftwing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), whose leaders have made a number of trips to Libya.

Said Alexis: We came out of Africa to be slaves here and now that madman in Libya wants to bring us back there to be slaves. The answer to that is to make sure that we eradicate poverty from our midst so no longer would our people have to flee our shores for work overseas and find themselves closed in by madness and small mindedness.

HOYTE MEETS AFRICAN LEADERS IN HARARE

FL071410 Bridgetown CANA in English 1754 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sep 6, CANA -- Guyana will respond favourably to requests from the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Tanzania for scholarships in academic and technical fields, the government said.

The requests were made in Harare on Thursday during meetings between Guyana President Desmond Hoyte, ANC President Oliver Tambo, and PAC Chairman Johnson Phillip Mlambo, a government statement said. A number of Namibians and Zimbabweans, including one of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's secretaries, have been trained in Guyana.

In an address to the non-aligned summit in Harare on Wednesday, Hoyte said it was not too early for the movement to begin preparing for a Southern Africa without apartheid. The statement said that through Hoyte -- the current chairman of the Caribbean community -- Tambo thanked Caricom countries for their participation in the boycott of the recent Commonwealth games in Edinburgh. The boycott by more than half of the countries eligible to participate was to protest Britain's policy on South Africa and its refusal to agree to impose tough economic sanctions against Pretoria. Tambo told Hoyte that the boycott was a moving demonstration of solidarity, which had touched me very deeply.

Yesterday Hoyte continuing his series of bilateral contacts, held meetings with Venezuela's Foreign Minister Alberto Consalvi and Botswana President Queit Masire.

President Hoyte is due to pay state visits to Botswana and Tanzania before returning home.

BRUNSWIJK ATTACKS PATROL EN ROUTE TO HELICOPTER

FL082039 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday morning the Brunswijk gang carried out another attack on an army patrol in the Albina area. The patrol, which was on its way to the area where the helicopter used by the army last week in its operations was forced to make an emergency landing after being shot at by the Brunswijk gang, repelled the attack. Due to the attack yesterday, the patrol was forced to return without success.

FORMER BRUNSWIJK HOSTAGE GRANTS INTERVIEW

FL082119 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The Brunswijk Group is being stimulated by the Liberation Council in Holland to create mischief in Suriname. Brunswijk also gets goods from Holland.

This was stated by Sergeant (Rihin of Haswick) in an interview on local television Friday last. (Haswick) was one of the 12 soldiers taken hostage by the Brunswijk group some weeks ago. On Wednesday last, (Haswick) was found by a patrol of the national army after a clash with the Brunswijk group at Albina.

(Haswick) disclosed in the interview that he told the military leadership how the Brunswijk group could be eliminated.

BELGIANS SAY COOPERATION NOT FULLY UTILIZED

FL082122 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The delegation of Belgian parliamentarians who ended a visit today to Suriname said that Suriname does not fully utilize cooperation possibilities with Belgium. His observation was made after the delegation paid a visit to the (plan) bureau here.

To date, Suriname has invested only 8 million of the 20 million guilders granted by Belgium to Suriname. Cooperation between Belgium and Suriname started in 1979 when the two countries signed a technical cooperation agreement. [passage omitted]